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17 April 2025

**Development Co-operation Directorate  
Development Assistance Committee****DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics****Handbook on measuring and reporting on Mobilised Private Finance in OECD DAC statistics****For bilateral and multilateral data providers**

The handbook on mobilisation complements the existing definitions and guidance of the CRS Directives [DCD/DAC/STAT(2024)40 and Annex 6 of DCD/DAC(2024)40/ADD1]. It aims at responding to a need for strengthened capacity and knowledge on the OECD methodology for measuring private finance mobilisation, as well as on how to report mobilised private finance on mobilisation in practice. As a standalone document, the Handbook contains guidance for both bilateral and multilateral providers, and aims at constituting a living document for reporters and data users.

This revised version incorporates minor refinements compared to the previous document [DCD/DAC/STAT(2025)25], and includes a first Casebook of complex cases. The Casebook currently contains the two examples that were previously discussed, as well as reporting guidance.

Members are invited to share new examples of complex cases that could be added to keep the Casebook a meaningful tool.

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**JT03564589**

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# 1 OECD DAC work on mobilisation

## Why measure mobilised private finance (MPF)?

The call from the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in 2015 on Financing for Development urged for a mobilisation of all sources of finance for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Mobilised private finance (MPF) plays a key role for channelling more finance in support of sustainable development in developing countries. However, the financing gap for achieving the SDGs – including for climate – in developing countries continues to widen, estimated at USD 3.9 trillion in 2021<sup>1</sup>. However, despite actions through multiple international processes (e.g. G20s, G7s and UNFCCC COPs – in particular the USD 100 billion goal), mobilisation of private finance for sustainable development remains below expectations and the required scale. Against the backdrop of the huge financing gap in developing countries, mobilising private finance for the SDGs, as well as for climate action, has become a strategic priority in providers' development co-operation policies.

At the 2024 April G20 meeting, multilateral development banks (MDBs) responded by committing to a series of transformative actions, including to increase the mobilisation of private sector financing for development objectives, notably by seeking innovative financial approaches and instruments. This echoed the commitments taken by public and private actors at the 2023 Summit for a New Global Financing Pact (NFP)<sup>2</sup>, in particular towards the mobilisation of additional financial resources from the private sector. As part of the outcomes of the NFP, as well as the “Paris Pact for People and the Planet” (“4P”), the OECD Secretary General has set up a task force on mobilising private sector finance for development, climate and biodiversity<sup>3</sup>.

In this context, measuring and tracking progress towards mobilising private finance for the SDGs has become increasingly important.

## A decade of WP-STAT work on measuring mobilisation

Under a mandate from its HLM, the OECD-DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) has been working since 2013 on measuring and collecting the amounts mobilised from the private sector by official development finance interventions, with a view of developing an international standard, following a step-by-step approach.<sup>4</sup> This work has been conducted in close collaboration with experts from bilateral and multilateral development finance institutions (DFIs) as well as the climate community -- through the OECD-led Research Collaborative on Tracking Finance for Climate Action. This collaboration involved several feedback processes, pilots informed by surveys, and approval procedures by the

<sup>1</sup> [Private finance mobilised by official development finance interventions | OECD](#)

<sup>2</sup> See the Chair's summary of discussions at the [Summit for a New Global Financing Pact](#).

<sup>3</sup> See more in C(2024)41/REV4.

<sup>4</sup> This work has been limited so far to measuring mobilisation (where direct causality can be demonstrated), as opposed to catalysation which requires a more focused work for accurate statistical tracking.

WP-STAT. Moreover, the OECD has been playing a key role in enhancing the transparency and accessibility of data on mobilised private finance by official development finance interventions<sup>5</sup>.

In the context of the OECD DAC statistics, the term “mobilisation” describes the causal link between private finance made available for a specific project and an official intervention. Mobilised private finance refers to amounts mobilised from the private sector by official development interventions.

Table 1 highlights the key milestones of the mobilisation workstream as conducted by the OECD with partners and wider members of the mobilisation community.

**Table 1. Mobilisation work at the OECD: achievements and milestones**

2013 - 2016	<b>Development of international standards, informed by expert consultation and surveys, for the following instruments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Guarantees (2013)</li> <li>+ Syndicated loans (2015)</li> <li>+ Shares in CIVs (2015)</li> <li>+ Direct Investment in companies (2016)</li> <li>+ Credit lines (2016)</li> </ul>
2017	<b>Consultation with experts and implementation in DAC-CRS reporting</b>
2018	<b>Development of international standards, informed by expert consultation (DFI and IFIs) and surveys, for these additional instruments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Project finance</li> <li>+ Simple co-financing</li> </ul>
2019	<b>Consultation with TOSSD Task Force and implementation in TOSSD reporting</b>
2020-2023	<b>Consolidation of data, expansion and use:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Data quality and coverage</li> <li>✓ Simplification of reporting</li> <li>✓ Work on confidentiality</li> <li>✓ Disclosure &amp; dissemination</li> <li>✓ SDG indicator 17.3.1</li> <li>✓ Work on Technical Assistance</li> </ul>
2024	<b>Approval of Technical Assistance guidance, in collaboration with IFC, Implementation in 2024 on 2023 activities</b>

Note: DFI: Development Finance Institutions. IFI: International Finance Institutions (including MDBs).

The mobilisation data and statistics catered by the OECD are a source for various reports and workstreams for a range of subjects that are key to policy analysis and financing for sustainable development. This confers the work on mobilisation a particular significance.

Table 2 below showcases a [non-exhaustive] list of mobilisation data use and mentions across expert groups and organisations.

**Table 2. OECD data on mobilisation as a source for various reports and processes**

Reports or Workstreams	
OECD statistics on development finance (DAC and CRS)	<a href="#">Private finance mobilised by official development finance interventions   OECD</a>
Climate finance provided and mobilized by Developed countries in 2013-2022 - Climate Finance and the USD 100 Billion Goal	<a href="https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/climate-finance-and-the-usd-100-billion-goal.html">https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/climate-finance-and-the-usd-100-billion-goal.html</a> <a href="#">Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised by Developed Countries in 2013-2022   OECD</a>
Total Official Support for Sustainable Development <sup>6</sup>	<a href="#">What is TOSSD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</a> <a href="#">TOSSD Visualisation Tool</a>

<sup>5</sup> See [OECD Data Explorer • Mobilised private finance for development](#).

<sup>6</sup> Mobilised Private Finance is a component of the TOSSD Framework (along with Pillar I and Pillar II). The Secretariats from both the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD and the International Forum on TOSSD (IFT) work in close collaboration to ensure MPF data consistency between the CRS and TOSSD databases and promote greater transparency.

Mobilisation is considered as a key priority for the OECD. It is expected that the statistical method work conducted by the WP-STAT will meaningfully contribute to identify funding gaps and to inform policies in a number of areas such as, as it already the case, in international climate finance, blended finance, and the International Forum on TOSSD. This work also aims to inform collaboration with the Paris Pact for the People and the Planet (4P), whose Secretariat is hosted at the OECD.

## WP-STAT workplan to improve the measurement and reporting on MPF

The WP-STAT, in collaboration with other mobilisation experts and wider stakeholders at international level, strive to continuously improve the OECD methodology, principles and transparency rules. This is particularly relevant as the development finance world is constantly evolving, which allow for methods to also evolve as needed. The Secretariat has established a pipeline of Tasks (see Figure 1). In that context, refinements of the methodology are planned, including for enlarging, in a relevant manner, the scope of mobilisation, all of which contribute to tracking more and better private finance mobilised at international level. This include enhancing the tracking of mobilisation through catalysation. In particular, and this echoes the objective of this Handbook, Task 3 focuses on capacity building, in order to help reporters collect and report on mobilisation as comprehensive as possible, relieve the incurred data collection complexities and reduce reporting burden.

Tailored capacity building sessions are possible too (contact the OECD Secretariat [cecile.sangare@oecd.org](mailto:cecile.sangare@oecd.org) and [fatoumata.ngom@oecd.org](mailto:fatoumata.ngom@oecd.org)).

Figure 1. Proposed WP-STAT workplan to improve measurement and reporting on mobilisation

Task 1	<b>Enabling access to more granular data</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a dashboard to enable more the dissemination of more granular data for bilateral providers</li> </ul>	
Task 2	<b>Increasing the use of data</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support synergies between OECD and UNFCCC reporting processes, alignment of blended finance and MPF definitions.</li> <li>Evidence-based analyses and data stories.</li> </ul>	
Task 3	<b>Supporting providers' reporting capacities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Handbook on mobilisation</li> <li>Tailored capacity-building sessions / workshops (upon request)</li> </ul>	
Task 4	<b>Updating / refining the existing methodologies</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with experts to clarify and complement the existing methodologies.</li> </ul>	
Task 5	<b>Capturing broader private finance resulting from a wider range of public interventions</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with experts on whether and how the CRS could capture the broader mobilisation (beyond "primary mobilisation").</li> </ul>	
Task 6	<b>Collaborating with MDBs on data transparency and methods</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen collaboration with MDBs on methodologies in the context of tasks 4 and 5 (working sessions).</li> <li>Reconvene the MDB – OECD DAC working group to discuss data disclosure and harmonisation of methods (incl. on catalysation).</li> </ul>	

## The DAC methodology for measuring and reporting on MPF

As highlighted above, the OECD methodology for accounting private finance mobilised has been developed in partnership with experts from DFIs and broader IFIs, as well as the climate community through the OECD-led Research Collaborative on Tracking Finance for Climate Action. Since 2017, reporting on MPF is an integral component of the CRS data collection on development finance (ODA, PSI and OOF). The methodology to measure and report on MPF to the OECD is instrument-specific and was developed according to the following high-level principles:

- Accuracy (avoiding double-counting when aggregating data from multiple providers)
- Fairness (as per attribution, in cases where more than one official provider is involved in a project mobilising private finance).
- Feasibility (pragmatism in terms of data availability)

The objective of data collection on amounts mobilised from the private sector by official development finance interventions is two-fold: i) to improve data on the volume of resources made available to developing countries (shown in a so-called recipient perspective); and ii) to valorise the use by the official sector of mechanisms with a mobilisation effect (shown in the provider perspective).

More importantly, the methodology for reporting on MPF to the OECD DAC reflects the principles of causality (a key condition to the OECD methodology) - meaning that the private financiers would not have invested in a development activity in the absence of the official sector intervention, and pro-rated attribution. It covers the main leveraging mechanisms identified as being used by providers to mobilise private finance, namely: **syndicated loans, guarantees, shares in collective investment vehicles (CIVs), direct investment in companies or special purpose vehicles (DICs), credit lines, project finance, simple co-financing arrangements** and, to some extent, **technical assistance**.

Each instrument-specific methodology<sup>7</sup> includes:

- A general description of the mechanism.
- A section on the causality definition and the attribution principles
- A definition of the project boundaries within which a provider can claim to have mobilised private investors.
- Clarifications on the point of measurement, which may vary. It can be either at the commitment date of the official investment (e.g. syndications, credit lines), the financial closure (when all agreements and required conditions have been concluded, e.g. project finance), or when the investment by the private sector is investing (shares in CIVs).
- Detailed reporting guidance, also illustrated through concrete examples.

The OECD methodology was agreed by members on a consensus basis. It has similarities but also differences with the so-called 'MDB approach' (see Box 1).

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<sup>7</sup> See Annex 6 of Addendum 1 of the Reporting Directives.

### Box 1. Differences and commonalities between the OECD and the MDB approach

1. The OECD and the MDBs (along with Development Finance Institutions) have been applying two different methods for measuring private finance mobilisation. This leads to divergent totals in external communications, therefore creating confusion. In 2019, the Secretariat and the IFC (on behalf of MDBs and DFIs) jointly undertook a comparison exercise to better understand the commonalities and differences between the two approaches [DCD/DAC/STAT(2019)10].
2. The main similarities of the two approaches are in terms of scope. First, the MDB so-called “direct” and “indirect” mobilisation corresponds to what the OECD refers to as “mobilisation”. Second, catalysation, often referred to as indirect mobilisation by the OECD, has been considered so far beyond the scope of the mobilisation measure under both approaches.
3. By contrast, the OECD and MDB methodologies differ in terms of concept, namely in the way private finance is attributed to each individual official co-investor. The MDB approach attributes the totality of the amounts mobilised to the official institution who leads the structuring of a deal (the criterion for demonstrating causality is the “fees” received, regardless of other co-investments, e.g. by other DFIs or aid agencies). The OECD DAC methodology attributes the amounts mobilised to all official co-investors, based on their respective role (e.g. arranger vs. participant in loan syndications) or the level of risk taken (e.g. in common vs. riskiest tranches of a company or collective investment vehicle).
4. After this exercise, there were no consensus for agreeing on a joint approach. However, the OECD and the IFC endorsed a common language to explain why their respective methods are different: The MDB approach was set up by MDBs to report back to their shareholders on the amounts they mobilise from the private sector. The OECD approach was developed with the objective to build an international statistical system on private finance mobilised where double counting between reporting by different providers – bilateral and multilateral – needs to be avoided.
5. Notwithstanding, this common narrative does not resolve the issue, as having two different accounting methods of private finance mobilised at international level still raise questions, especially for institutions that report to both systems (e.g. the members of the European Development Finance Institutions association). To advance towards a possible common solution, the Secretariat and the IFC have initiated discussions on potential ways to further harmonise their approaches. This has been reflected in the Task 6 of the WP-STAT workplan (see Figure 1), which has gained support from both WP-STAT and MDB parties. The Secretariat was also given the opportunity to participate in the 2024 March meeting of the MDB Group on mobilisation. Following this meeting and to move forward towards their common objective, the MDB Group decided to implement in their systems the CRS purpose code classification. This will be reflected in the future editions of their [joint report on mobilisation](#).

Note: The so-called “MDB approach” refers to both Multilateral Development Banks and Development Finance Institutions

# 2 The data collection

## For DAC members and other bilateral providers

Bilateral providers (DAC and non-DAC members) report their mobilised private finance at activity level through the regular annual CRS data collection, thereby following the CRS Data Cycle (request from the Secretariat in February, for a submission deadline mid-July). The reporting on mobilisation is done as follows:

- In the **main CRS reporting template** ('CRSDATA' spreadsheet), in the following fields, along with other regular reporting items:
  - leveraging mechanism – item 52.
  - Amounts mobilised from the private sector (after attribution) – item 53.
  - Origin of funds mobilized – item 54.
  - Type of blended finance (codes 1-4) – item 34. (if there is amount mobilized from the private sector in item 53.)
- In the **separate spreadsheet ('Mobilisation')**, for the provision of **supplementary data on their mobilised private finance**. These data are requested by the Secretariat for quality assurance purposes only (e.g. remove double counting), and they are necessary to calculate providers' attributed share of amounts mobilised from the private sector according to the OECD methodology. This exercise of providing these supplementary data is also meaningful as they help data providers set up their internal systems for CRS reporting purposes. Information collected through this template includes, for example: the amounts invested by the reporting entity as well as by all official investors in a given project, the amount of private investment (before attribution) and other information related to the specific leveraging mechanism used (e.g. the number of official co-investors in a CIV, see Table 5). It also includes a CHECK FIELD, aiming at ensuring the attribution is done accurately using the OECD methodology.

This information is integrated in a consistent manner<sup>8</sup> in the TOSSD spreadsheet for bilateral providers that also report to TOSSD<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> TOSSD-eligible activities only.

<sup>9</sup> For dissemination purposes, mobilisation data are disclosed on [tossd.online](https://tossd.online) according to agreed disclosure rules for TOSSD. More information: [About TOSSD data | TOSSD Online](#)

## For multilateral organisations

Multilateral organisations report in the consolidated CRS-TOSSD template, built with the aim to simplify their reporting. The annual reporting by multilaterals follows a process separated from bilaterals, with a letter for data request sent end of March, with a submission deadline for end of May.

The main fields for mobilized private finance, along with other regular items, are as follows:

- leveraging mechanism – item 27.
- Amounts mobilised from the private sector (after attribution) – item 23.
- Origin of funds mobilized – item 28.

Reporting the supplementary data on mobilised private finance (in the separate ‘mobilisation’ spreadsheet, see section for bilaterals above) also applies to multilateral organisations.

Multilateral Development Banks report on their MPF at activity level. This allows for the Secretariat to proceed with the standard quality controls and necessary adjustments as per OECD methodology. For some MDBs<sup>10</sup>, in order to address their concerns expressed regarding the confidentiality of the information requested by the Secretariat, Data Sharing Agreements have been signed with the OECD. This required additional measures for storing (e.g. using a separate encrypted database) and accessing these data (only by a limited number of authorized staff members).

⇒ It is important that both bilateral and multilateral reporters provide all the necessary data, in order to allow for high quality and comprehensive statistics on MPF, which are used, as stated above, in various arenas beyond the OECD DAC. For example, reporting on the origin of funds (item 54. for bilaterals and item 28. for multilaterals) is particularly important for the SDG indicator 17.3.1, as it excludes all private finance originating from a recipient country.

## Data dissemination

### **Rules for disclosing mobilisation data**

Table 3 summarizes the rules for disclosing mobilisation differ depending on the type of provider. For bilateral providers, greater transparency is allowed (in particular for MPF through ODA and PSI, for which activity-level disclosure is the norm), whereas for multilateral organisations the rules for disclosure are more restrictive (semi-aggregates only) and still governed by the agreement reached in 2021 between MDBs and the OECD (and in some cases data-sharing agreements signed).

**Table 3. Data disclosure rules for private finance mobilised**

Bilateral ODA or PSI*	Bilateral OOF	Multilateral organisations
Full disclosure, activity level	Aggregates by sector category within a recipient from each donor combine at least three activities.	Semi-aggregated: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By recipient and by main leveraging mechanism, sector and group of providers (i.e. multilateral vs bilateral providers).</li> <li>2. By provider, leveraging mechanism and recipient region.</li> <li>3. By provider, leveraging mechanism and main sector.</li> </ol>

<sup>10</sup> Including, so far, the Asian Development bank (AsDB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Inter-american Investment Corporation (IDB Invest).

Note: If confidentiality obligations apply, members can request their data on amounts mobilised from the private sector through PSI to be disclosed aggregated by recipient, sector, leveraging mechanism and climate theme, i.e. adaptation only, mitigation only or both adaptation and mitigation, none (or not assessed).

Data on mobilised private finance are disseminated at semi-aggregate level in a dedicated database in the [OECD Data Explorer](#)<sup>11</sup>. This dedicated database is accessible at [OECD Data Explorer • Mobilised private finance for development](#) and allows users to access the latest data available and develop their own data queries and presentations. In addition, a dedicated OECD webpage on [Leveraging private finance for development | OECD](#) provides an entry point on the statistical and policy work related to private finance mobilisation for the SDGs conducted at the OECD. Under this page, developed in partnership with the PF4SD-CoP Secretariat, users can access both statistical and policy-oriented information and materials, including data visualizations on MPF. As part of the Task 2 of the Workplan on mobilisation (see Figure 1), the Secretariat has planned to explore avenues for enhancing the data use (e.g. through a dashboard), and provide enhanced evidence-based analysis, data stories and data explainers.

## Detailed guidance for reporting on mobilised private finance

This section aims at providing practical guidance to bilateral and multilateral providers for their reporting to the OECD of the amounts mobilised from the private sector through their activities. The reporting methods are elaborated by leveraging mechanism (see Table 4). It also provides instructions on how to report on project finance schemes which combine existing instrument-specific methodologies, as well as on private finance mobilised through Technical Assistance.

It aims to complement the Annex 6 of the CRS Reporting Directives, thereby responding to a need for strengthened capacity and knowledge on both the OECD methodology on private finance mobilisation, and how to report on private finance mobilised. On the latter, the Handbook on mobilisation aims at responding to the following questions: (i) which data and information are needed across involved stakeholders (e.g. projects designers, desk officers, statisticians, DFIs, etc.) to report on mobilisation in the CRS, and (ii) how to report them in relevant CRS fields?

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<sup>11</sup> the OECD Data Explorer is the Organisation's main data warehouse that provides access to all OECD statistical data, including on development finance.

## Tips for preparing the reporting on mobilisation

- ✓ Make sure you have the code list in Table 4 below as well as the necessary information from the desk officers to report on the appropriate leveraging mechanisms (e.g. first-loss vs. senior investment in a CIV).

**Table 4. Code list for leveraging mechanisms**

<b>Syndicated loans</b>	
1	Syndicated loan, arranger
2	Syndicated loan, participant
<b>Shares in collective investment vehicles (CIVs)</b>	
3	Common share in flat collective investment vehicle
4	Shares in the riskiest tranche of structured collective investment vehicle, first loss share and other (e.g. lock up share)
5	Shares in the mezzanine/senior tranche of structured CIV
<b>Guarantees/insurance</b>	
6	Guarantee/insurance
<b>Direct investment in companies (DIC)/special purpose vehicles (SPVs)</b>	
7	Direct investment in companies/SPVs, equity
8	Direct investment in companies/SPVs, mezzanine/senior debt
<b>Credit lines</b>	
9	Credit lines
<b>Simple co-financing arrangements</b>	
10	Simple co-financing

Note: This list can be subject to change. Please refer to for the latest [CRS code lists](#) for leveraging mechanisms. Also note that project finance and technical assistance are not listed as individual leveraging mechanisms in this list, since the approach proposed for these cases combines existing methodologies (see reporting guidance in Section 7 and Section 8).

- ✓ Make sure that you have reported all the other data items required in the CRSDATA fields, for all activities that mobilised private finance<sup>12</sup>.
- ✓ Make sure you also collected the supplementary data requested in the 'mobilisation' worksheet for validation purposes by the Secretariat (see Table 5 on next page).

<sup>12</sup> The markers related to climate and biodiversity, as well as to gender, are of particularly great importance for various analyses and policymaking.

**Table 5. List of additional data for reporting on mobilisation**

In the 'Mobilisation' spreadsheet

	List of data to be collected and reported
<i>For all leveraging mechanisms</i>	<p><b>Amounts invested by your institution</b> To capture the amount invested by the reporting institution. For guarantees, use this field to report on the guarantor's exposure (needed in the case of co-guarantors).</p> <p><b>Total official investment</b> To capture the total amount invested by all official providers (including the reporting institution). For guarantees, use the field to report the sum of all official guarantors' exposure.</p> <p><b>Private investment before attribution</b> To capture the total private investment mobilised before calculation of the share attributed to the reporting institution. For credit lines, use the field to report private finance mobilised at the level of the local financial institution (top-up funds).</p> <p><b>Project finance flag</b> To identify investments in broader project finance SPVs. It is mainly applicable to guarantees, syndicated loans and direct investment in project finance SPVs.</p>
<i>For syndicated loans</i>	<p><b>Type of arranger</b> To capture the official vs. private nature of the arranger.</p>
<i>For shares in CIVs and DICs/SPVs</i>	<p><b>Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche</b> To capture the number of official actors (incl. the reporting institution, if relevant) investing in the riskiest tranche.</p> <p><b>Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche</b> To capture the number of official investors (incl. the reporting institution, if relevant) in the mezzanine/senior tranches.</p>
<i>For credit lines</i>	<p><b>Revolving factor</b> To capture the value of a revolving factor, if relevant.</p> <p><b>End-borrowers' equity</b> To capture the value of the end-borrowers' equity investment, as required by the credit line contract (if any).</p>
<i>For technical assistance</i>	<p><b>TA flag</b> To identify the different types of TA through three possible values: "1 – direct support in accessing external financing" (category A); "2 – Public-Private Partnership transaction advisory services" (category B) and "3 – feasibility studies or other support to help develop and implement projects" (category C).</p> <p><b>Names of other official financiers</b> To assess the risk of double counting and to enable data quality assurance across all reporters.</p> <p><b>Causality justification and useful links</b> To better understand the rationale for including such activities in the mobilisation measure and to collect details on the financing structure of the reported cases</p>

Note: These data are requested for checking and validation purposes only and are not disclosed.

# 3 Reporting guidance by leveraging mechanism

## 1. Guarantees

### *Tips for reporting on MPF through guarantees*

#### *Which data do I need to collect?*

- ✓ The guarantee cover provided to the underlying private investment (in volume or percentage): reportable as “amounts invested by your institution”.
- ✓ If relevant, the guarantee cover by all co-guarantors, including your institution: reportable as “total official investment”.
- ✓ The face value of the private investment benefiting from the guarantee, before attribution
- ✓ Information on whether the guarantee provided is part of a broader project finance scheme (project finance flag will apply)

In the case of a guarantee provided in the context of a broader project finance SPVs mobilising equity sponsors or other private investors beyond the guarantee, two mobilisation records are reportable in two separate rows:

1. Row 1: Report the private finance mobilised through the guarantee (using the guarantee methodology)
2. Row 2: Report the private investment mobilised through the SPV but outside the guarantee (using the DIC methodology, see section on project schemes).

#### **Description**

Guarantees refer to legally binding agreements under which the guarantor agrees to pay part or the entire amount due on a loan, equity or other instrument in the event of non-payment by the obligor or loss of value in case of investment. The term guarantee refers to both guarantee and insurance scheme.

#### **Key assumption and attribution**

The implicit assumption is that the private investor would not have provided the loan, equity or other finance without the official guarantee. Attribution of the amount mobilised is to the official guarantor(s). In the case of co-guarantees, the amounts mobilised are attributed pro-rata, according to the amounts guaranteed by each guarantor. The amount mobilised by a guarantee is the face value of the instrument covered by the guarantee, irrespective of the exposure value of the guarantee.

In the case of co-guarantees, the private finance mobilised is attributed to all official guarantors, pro-rata according to the amount guaranteed by each. The role played by sub-guarantors is out of scope of the measure.

### Illustration

A USD 10 million project receiving a loan of USD 4 million from Lender 1 – a private investor from the recipient country – and equity from Investor 1 for USD 6 million. Lender 1 benefits from an official guarantee covering up to 70% (USD 2.8 million) of the loan (Figure 2). The amount mobilised from the private investor by the official guarantee is USD 4 million (face value of the loan).

Figure 2. Example of a guarantee, mobilisation of private investment



### Reporting instructions

Table 6. Reporting on MPF through guarantees

Specific CRS data items*	REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS - OFFICIAL GUARANTOR
13 – Type of finance (15 – financial instrument)	110x*='Guarantee'/insurance
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	3='blended' finance through leveraging instruments at project level
40 – Commitment (20 – Commitment)	0 (guarantees are not a flow unless activated)
52 - Leveraging mechanism (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	6='Guarantee'/insurance
53 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector (23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	4 000
54 - Origin of funds mobilised (27 - Origin of funds mobilised)	2='Beneficiary' country
<b>Supplementary data – 'Mobilisation spreadsheet'</b>	
Amount invested by your institution	2 800
Total official investment	2 800
Private investment before attribution	4 000
Project finance flag	-

Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#)

## 2. Syndicated loans

### *Tips for reporting on MPF through syndicated loans*

#### *Which data do I need to collect?*

- ✓ The information on the amounts of your investment in the syndicated loan
- ✓ The information of total amount of official investment
- ✓ Private investment (typically B-loan), before attribution
- ✓ Information on whether the syndicated loan is part of a broader project finance scheme (project finance flag will apply)
- ✓ The official vs. private nature of the arranger.

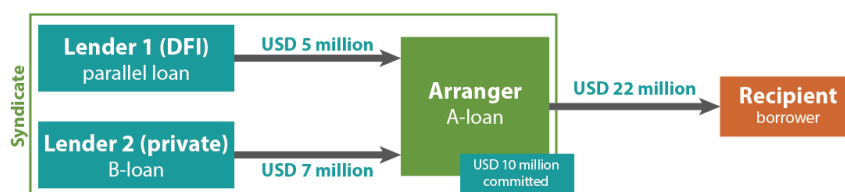
In the case of a syndicated loan provided in the context of a broader project finance SPVs mobilising equity sponsors or other private investors beyond the syndicated loan, two mobilisation records are reportable in two separate rows:

3. Row 1: Report the private finance mobilised within the syndicated loan (using the syndicated loan methodology)
4. Row 2: Report the private investment mobilised through the SPV but outside the syndicated loan (using the DIC methodology, see section on project schemes).

#### **Description**

Syndicated loans are defined as loans provided by a group of lenders (called a syndicate) who work together to provide funds for a single borrower. The main objective is to spread the risk of a borrower default across multiple lenders, and thereby encourage private participation. A syndicated loan arranged by an official institution may include financing from the market through the so-called “A/B loan” structure. The official institution often retains a portion of the loan for its own account (A Loan), and sells participations in the remaining portion to other participants (B Loan). The borrower signs a single loan agreement with the lender. Official arrangers may also seek to syndicate “parallel loans” from other official institutions and participants that are not eligible participants for B-loans<sup>13</sup>. In these cases, the official arranger identifies potential participants, structures the deals, and negotiates with the borrower in coordination with all parallel lenders.

**Figure 3. Example of a typical syndicated loan**



<sup>13</sup> Typically, in order to be eligible to participate in a syndication through a B-loan, the financial institution needs to be private in nature. Governmental, quasi-governmental or other official agencies including multilateral agencies are not B-loan eligible.

### Key assumption and attribution

The implicit assumption is that the private investor would not have provided the loan without the official sector involvement as an arranger or as a participant. The amount mobilised is attributed to the arranger and the participant(s) as follows:

- **50%** to the official arranger;
- **The remainder 50%** to all official participant(s), including the arranger, pro-rata to their respective financing share in the syndication.

$P$  = volume of private investment mobilised       $O$  = volume of official investment

- **Amount mobilised by Arranger** =  $(P * 50\%) + \frac{O_{Arranger}}{O_{Total}} * (P * 50\%)$
- **Amount mobilised by Lender 1** =  $\frac{O_{Participant}}{O_{Total}} * (P * 50\%)$

In the case of a **private arranger**, 100% of the amount mobilised is attributed to the official participants. The assumption is that private investors (including the arranger) would not have invested without the presence of official participants in the syndication.

### Example

Figure 3 above illustrates a typical syndicated loan where an official institution provides a parallel loan of USD 5 million (Lender 1), and a private investor from an OECD country provides the B loan of USD 7 million (Lender 2). In this example, the arranger commits USD 10 million. The characteristics of the arranger determine the extent to which private finance mobilised is attributed to the different actors of the syndication (see scenario 1 and scenario 2 below).<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> In case of syndicated loans with participants bearing different levels of risk due to contractual arrangements, for the sake of simplicity, the different levels of seniority are not taken into account in the calculations.

**Reporting instructions****Scenario 1: arranger is an official institution****Table 7. Reporting instructions, syndicated loans, arranger is an official institution**

Specific CRS data items*	Your institution is Arranger	Your institution is Participant (Lender 1 in figure 2)
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 – Leveraging mechanism (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	1=Syndicated loan, arranger	2=Syndicated loan, participant
53 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector (23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	5 833	1 167
54 – Origin of funds mobilised (27 - Origin of funds mobilized)	3=Third OECD/ high income country	3=Third OECD/high income country
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation spreadsheet’</b>		
	<b>Arranger</b>	<b>Participant</b>
Amount invested by your institution	10 000	5 000
Total official investment	15 000	15 000
Private investment before attribution	7 000	7 000
Project finance flag	-	-
Type of arranger	1=Official institution	1=Official institution

Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#)

Calculation of the amounts mobilised from the private sector for example 1 (lender 2 is private and thus does not report):

$$\text{Amount mobilised by Arranger} = \text{USD } 5\,833 = (\text{USD } 7\,000 * 50\%) + \frac{\text{USD } 10\,000}{\text{USD } 15\,000} * (\text{USD } 7\,000 * 50\%)$$

$$\text{Amount mobilised by Lender 1} = \text{USD } 1\,167 = \frac{\text{USD } 5\,000}{\text{USD } 15\,000} * (\text{USD } 7\,000 * 50\%)$$

In case there is more than one official lender involved in the syndication – for example instead of lender 1, there are two official lenders, 1.a and 1.b, investing USD 3 million and USD 2 million respectively – the amounts mobilised would be calculated pro-rata as follows:

$$\text{Amount mobilised by Lender 1. a} = \frac{\text{USD } 3\,000}{\text{USD } 15\,000} * (\text{USD } 7\,000 * 50\%)$$

$$\text{Amount mobilised by Lender 1. b} = \frac{\text{USD } 2\,000}{\text{USD } 15\,000} * (\text{USD } 7\,000 * 50\%)$$

Scenario 2: arranger is a private company.**Table 8. Reporting instructions, syndicated loans, arranger is private**

Specific CRS data items*	Arranger	Your institution is Participant (Lender 1 in figure 2)
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 – Leveraging mechanism (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	n.a.	2=Syndicated loan, participant
53 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector (23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	n.a.	17 000
54 – Origin of funds mobilised (27 - Origin of funds mobilised)	n.a.	3=Third OECD/high income country
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation spreadsheet’</b>		
	<b>Arranger</b>	<b>Participant</b>
Amount invested by your institution	n.a.	5 000
Total official investment	n.a.	5 000
Private investment before attribution	n.a.	17 000
Project finance flag	n.a.	-
Type of arranger	n.a.	2=Private institution

Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#)

Calculation of the amounts mobilised from the private sector for example 3 (lender 2 is private and thus does not report):

$$\text{Amount mobilised by Lender 1} = \text{USD } 17\,000 = \frac{\text{USD } 5\,000}{\text{USD } 5\,000} * (\text{USD } 17\,000 * 100\%)$$

In case the syndication is as part of an SPV, please refer to the Section on Project finance schemes

### 3. Shares in collective investment vehicles (CIVs)

#### *Tips for reporting on MPF through Shares in CIVs*

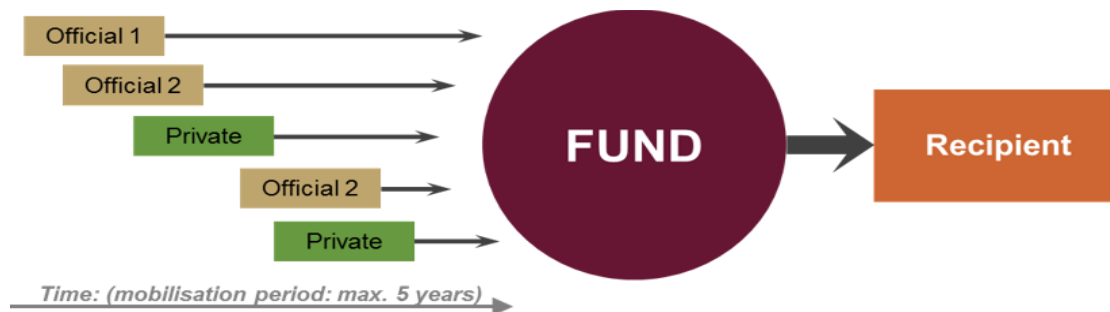
*Which data do I need to collect?*

- ✓ The information on the amounts of your investment in the CIV
- ✓ The information of total amount of official investment in the CIV
- ✓ Private investment mobilised in the CIV following your investment (or within the same financing round), before attribution
- ✓ Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche, including your institution
- ✓ Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche, including your institution

#### **Description**

Shares in collective investment vehicles (CIVs) are those invested in entities that allow investors to pool their money and jointly invest in a portfolio of companies. A CIV can either have a flat structure – in which investment by each participant has the same profile with respect to risks, profits and losses – or have its capital divided in tranches with different risk and return profiles, e.g. by different order of repayment entitlements (seniority), different maturities (locked-up capital versus redeemable shares) or other structuring criteria. Moreover, CIVs can be close- or open-ended. Close ended CIVs have a limited period of time during which new investments in the CIV may be made (fund-raising period), while open-ended CIVs can issue and redeem shares at any time.

**Figure 4. Shares in CIV scheme**



### Key assumption and attribution

The amount mobilised through CIVs is defined as the total private investment during the fund raising period. Such amounts are attributed to all official bodies investing in the CIV, taking into account the risk taken, as follows:

- a) **50%** of the amounts mobilised are attributed, equally, to each official participant in the riskiest tranche <sup>15</sup> of the CIV.
- b) **The remaining 50%** are attributed to all official participants pro-rata to the official financiers' investment share in the CIV at the moment of the private investment, regardless of the risk taken (i.e. including investors in both the riskiest and mezzanine/senior tranche). <sup>16</sup>

For practical reasons, the maximum fund-raising period during which official investments in both close- and open-ended CIVs can claim to have mobilised private investments is five years after the inception date of the CIV.<sup>17</sup> In the case of technical assistance provided by an official actor alongside other official investments to facilitate the mobilisation of private finance, it should be taken into account in the attribution calculation.

### Example

In October 2018, two official investors – DFI 1 and DFI 2 – invest USD 10 million and USD 4 million respectively in the riskiest tranche of an open-ended CIV whose inception date was 15 September 2018. A private investor from the beneficiary country invests USD 6 million in June 2022, one official institution (DFI 3) invests USD 12 million in January 2023 in the mezzanine/senior tranche and a private investor from a third high income country invests USD 8 million in April 2023 (see Table 9 below). The amount mobilised from the private sector during the fund-raising period is USD 14 million, of which USD 6 million in 2022 and USD 8 million in 2023.

**Table 9. Example of investments in a CIV**

USD thousands

Investment year	October 2018	June 2022	January 2023	April 2023
<b>Investors</b>				
DFI 1 – Riskiest tranche	10 000			
DFI 2 – Riskiest tranche	4 000			
DFI 3 – Mezzanine/senior tranche			12 000	
Private investor 1		6 000		
Private investor 2				8 000
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>12 000</b>	<b>8 000</b>

<sup>15</sup> The rationale here is that first-loss investors, or investors that otherwise carry higher risks than other equity or more senior investors, have the highest impact on the mobilisation of private investors.

<sup>16</sup> A pro-rata attribution based on the volume of the investment would be easy to calculate but would fail to take into account the fact that mobilisation also heavily depends on the official agency's non-monetary contributions (e.g. due diligence). Such an approach would result in a general underestimation of the amounts mobilised by small DFIs that often take an active role in a deal but invest relatively small amounts compared to other official agencies.

<sup>17</sup> This time limit has been set to recognise the fact that investment in some sectors (e.g. micro finance) is deemed riskier and may thus require a longer fund-raising period than other sectors; the private sector may wait until the CIV has built up a positive track record before investing. However, the time limit may not be applicable in cases where a strong causal link exists between official and private investments in a CIV, even more than five years after the inception date (e.g. re-capitalisation).

The amounts mobilised are calculated as follows:

**Reporting in 2022:** the amount invested by Private investor 1 is attributable to DFIs 1 and 2.

$$\text{Amount mobilised by DFI 1} = \text{USD 3 643} = \frac{1}{2} * (\text{USD 6 000} * 50\%) + \frac{\text{USD 10 000}}{\text{USD 14 000}} * (\text{USD 6 000} * 50\%)$$

$$\text{Amount mobilised by DFI 2} = \text{USD 2 357} = \frac{1}{2} * (\text{USD 6 000} * 50\%) + \frac{\text{USD 4 000}}{\text{USD 14 000}} * (\text{USD 6 000} * 50\%)$$

**Reporting in 2023:** the amount invested by Private investor 2 is attributable to DFIs 1, 2 and 3 (50% of the amounts mobilised are attributed equally to the official investors in the riskiest tranche, DFI 1 and DFI 2, to reflect the higher risk exposed to and the resulting larger mobilisation effect. The remaining 50 % are attributed to all three official investors in the CIV pro-rata to their financial share in the official investment).

$$\text{Amount mobilised by DFI 1} = \text{USD 3 538} = \frac{1}{2} * (\text{USD 8 000} * 50\%) + \frac{\text{USD 10 000}}{\text{USD 26 000}} * (\text{USD 8 000} * 50\%)$$

$$\text{Amount mobilised by DFI 2} = \text{USD 2 615} = \frac{1}{2} * (\text{USD 8 000} * 50\%) + \frac{\text{USD 4 000}}{\text{USD 26 000}} * (\text{USD 8 000} * 50\%)$$

$$\text{Amount mobilised by DFI 3} = \text{USD 1 846} = \frac{\text{USD 12 000}}{\text{USD 26 000}} * (\text{USD 8 000} * 50\%)$$

## Reporting instructions

The expected reporting from the official investors is illustrated in Table 10 below.

**Table 10. Reporting instructions, shares in CIVs**

Specific CRS data items*	DFI 1	DFI 2	DFI 3
<b>Reporting 2022</b>			
13 – Type of finance (15 – financial instruments)	520=shares in CIVs	520=shares in CIVs	n.a.
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	3=blended finance (...)	3=blended finance (...)	n.a.
52 - Leveraging mechanism (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	4=Shares in the riskiest tranche of structured CIV	4=Shares in the riskiest tranche of structured CIV	n.a.
53 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector (23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	<b>3 643</b>	<b>2 357</b>	<b>n.a.</b>
54 - Origin of funds mobilized (27 - Origin of funds mobilised)	2=Beneficiary country	2=Beneficiary country	n.a.
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation’ spreadsheet</b>			
Amount invested by your institution	10 000	4 000	n.a.
Total official investment	14 000	14 000	n.a.
Private investment before attribution	6 000	6 000	n.a.
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche	2	2	n.a.
Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche	0	0	n.a.
<b>Reporting 2023</b>			
13 – Type of finance (15 – financial instruments)	520=shares in CIVs	520=shares in CIVs	520=shares in CIVs
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	3=blended finance (...)	3=blended finance (...)	3=blended finance (...)
52 - Leveraging mechanism (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	4=Shares in the riskiest tranche of structured CIV	4=Shares in the riskiest tranche of structured CIV	5=Shares in the mezzanine/senior tranche of structured CIV
53 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector (23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	<b>3 538</b>	<b>2 615</b>	<b>1 846</b>
54 - Origin of funds mobilized (27 - Origin of funds mobilised)	3=Third OECD/high income country	3=Third OECD/high income country	3=Third OECD/high income country
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation’ spreadsheet</b>			
Amount invested by your institution	10 000	4 000	12 000
Total official investment	26 000	26 000	26 000
Private investment before attribution	8 000	8 000	8 000
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche	2	2	2
Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche	1	1	1

Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#)

## 4. Direct investment in companies/SPVs (DICs)

### *Tips for reporting on MPF through Direct investment in companies/SPVs*

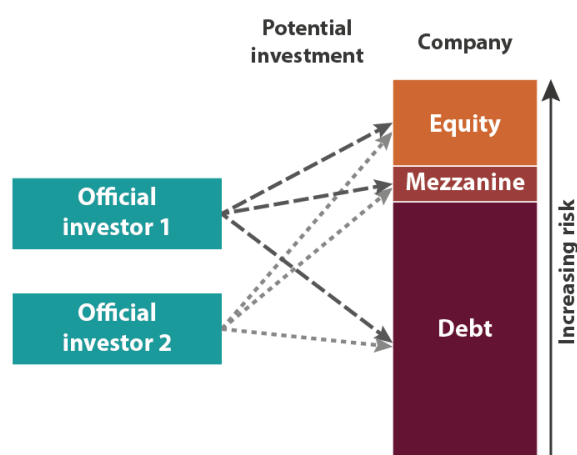
#### *Which data do I need to collect?*

- ✓ The information on the amounts of your investment in the company or the SPV
- ✓ The information of total amount of official investment, including your investment, in the company or the SPV
- ✓ Private investment mobilised through the company following your investment (or within the same financing round), before attribution
- ✓ In case of an investment in an SPV (project finance flag will apply, and see Project finance schemes)
- ✓ Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche, including your institution
- ✓ Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche, including your institution

#### *Description*

For the purpose of this methodology, direct investment in companies refers to on-balance sheet investments in corporate entities which are conducted without any intermediary (e.g. a collective investment vehicle) and which typically consist of or can combine the following instruments/mechanisms: equity, mezzanine finance and senior loans (see Figure 5). Official investments in companies constitute a key leveraging instrument for private sector development (business growth, economic and social impact, etc.), in particular in countries where private investors are generally reluctant to invest given the perceived risks.

**Figure 5. Direct Investment in companies scheme**



#### *Key assumption and attribution*

The general assumption is that the private sector would not have invested in a given company in a developing country without the official sector involvement. It is further assumed that equity investors, regardless whether they represent official or private entities, are exposed to higher risk than mezzanine and debt investors. In case of liquidation, quasi and senior debt investors are reimbursed with priority, shareholders only thereafter to an extent made possible by remaining liquidities.

Building on the above general assumption, it is further assumed that:

- c) When multiple official actors invest in the same company but take different levels of risk, **official investment in equity has a higher mobilisation impact on private finance** than official investment in mezzanine or senior debt.
- **Mezzanine and senior debt investors are exposed to the same level of risk**, regardless of the presence of equity providers, i.e. they are assumed to have the same probability of default.

Consequently:

- d) **50%** of the amounts mobilised from the private sector are attributed equally, to official investors according to **the risk taken**, i.e. to the official investors exposed to higher risk. Therefore, in cases where several official actors take different level of risk – i.e. by investing in both equity and mezzanine/senior debt – these 50% are attributed to equity investors only (see scenario B below).
- a) **The remaining 50%** are attributed among all official investors pro-rata to the official financiers’ investment share in the company, at the time when the private sector is investing, and regardless of the risk profile of the investment.<sup>18</sup>

In the case technical assistance provided by an official actor alongside other official investments to facilitate the mobilisation of private finance, it should be taken into account in the attribution calculation (see Reporting amounts mobilised through Technical Assistance).

### Investment scenario A: all official investors take the same level of risk

50% of the private investment mobilised is attributed equally to all official investors given that they are all exposed to the same level of risk (i.e. all investments are either equity or mezzanine/debt). The remaining 50% are attributed pro-rata to the official financiers’ investment share in the company. The calculation method for estimating the amounts mobilised from the private sector for all official investors would be as follows:

$$DFI1 = \frac{1}{n} * (P * 50\%) + \frac{O_1}{O_{total}} * (P * 50\%)$$

Mobilisation effect based on the level of **risk** taken.

Mobilisation effect based on the investor’s **financial share** in the total official investment in the company.

<p><b>DFI</b> = the official institution – e.g. national or international development finance institution – investing in a company;</p> <p><b>n</b> = the number of official investors;</p> <p><b>P</b> = volume of private investment mobilised;</p>	<p><b>O</b> = volume of official investment;</p> <p><b>e</b> = equity;</p> <p><b>m</b> = mezzanine finance;</p> <p><b>d</b> = senior debt.</p>
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### Investment scenario B: official investors take different levels of risk

<sup>18</sup> This allows acknowledging the role of small DFIs that often take an active role in a deal but invest relatively small amounts compared to other official agencies

In investment scenario B, official investors invest in the equity as well as mezzanine/debt of the company, i.e. investments have different risk levels. Reporting will be according to the following formula:

$$DFI 1_e: \frac{1}{n_e} * (P * 50\%) + \frac{O_{1e}}{O_{total}} * (P * 50\%)$$

$$DFI 2_{m/d}: \frac{O_{2m/d}}{O_{total}} * (P * 50\%)$$

DFI  $2_{m/d}$  reflects the amount mobilised by the official investor through mezzanine and/or debt finance. Under this scenario, 50% of the amount mobilised from the private sector is attributed to equity investors to reflect the higher risk taken. The remaining 50% is attributed pro-rata to official financiers with shares in the company, including mezzanine and debt providers. Given the presence of other official equity investors, the probability of default of the public mezzanine and debt investors is assumed to be limited.

### Point of measurement

Ideally, the amounts mobilised are measured at the time of the commitment of the official investment. The measurement of the mobilisation effect is limited to a financing round, i.e. a formal (contractual) or informal (yet explicit) relationship between the official and private investment.

### Example

A crop producer decided to expand its company and sought external financing. The first financing round included two official equity investors – DFI 1 and DFI 2 – and a private equity investor from the beneficiary country, investing USD 10 million, USD 4 million and USD 6 million respectively. In a second financing round, DFI 2 provided additional equity financing of USD 12 million, complemented with debt financing of USD 8 million from DFI 3 and mezzanine financing of USD 5 million from a private investor 2, based in a third high income country. Finally, in a third financing round, DFI 4 provided a subordinated loan of USD 2 million and DFI 3 a senior loan of USD 7 million to the company in order to support an additional equity investment by the private sponsor 1 amounting USD 1 million. Table 11 below summarizes this example of direct investment in companies and the three successive rounds of investment.

**Table 11. Example of direct investment in companies**

		Financing round 1	Financing round 2	Financing round 3
Equity	DFI 1	10000		
	DFI 2	4000	12000	
	Private investor 1	<b>6000</b>		<b>1000</b>
Debt	DFI 3		8000	7000
Mezzanine	DFI 4			2000
	Private investor 2		5000	

**Reporting for financing round 1:** The amount invested by Private investor 1 is attributable to DFI 1 and DFI 2. The first half of the private investment 1 is attributed to DFI1 and DFI2 equally (given that the both invested in equity), while the second half is attributed pro-rata to their financial share.

$$\text{Amounts mobilised by DFI 1} = \text{USD 3 643} = \frac{1}{2} * (\text{USD 6 000} * 50\%) + \frac{10000}{14000} * (\text{USD 6 000} * 50\%)$$

$$\text{Amounts mobilised by DFI 2} = \text{USD 2 357} = \frac{1}{2} * (\text{USD 6 000} * 50\%) + \frac{4000}{14000} * (\text{USD 6 000} * 50\%)$$

**Reporting for financing round 2:** The amount invested by the private investor 2 is attributable to DFIs 2 and 3. 50% of the amounts mobilised through the financing round 2 are attributed to DFI 2 only, given that it invested in the equity, and 50% are attributed to both the DFI 2 and DFI 3 pro-rata to their financial shares.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Amounts mobilised by DFI 2} &= \text{USD 4 000} = \frac{1}{1} * (\text{USD 5 000} * 50\%) + \frac{12000}{20000} * (\text{USD 5 000} * 50\%) \\ \text{Amounts mobilised by DFI 3} &= \text{USD 1 000} = \frac{8000}{20000} * (\text{USD 5 000} * 50\%) \end{aligned}$$

**Reporting for financing round 3:** The amount invested by the private investor 1 in this financing round is attributable to DFIs 3 and 4. The attribution calculation is therefore the following: 50% of the USD 1 million is attributed to DFIs 3 and 4 equally – in the absence of other official investors in equity and given the same level of risk exposed to – and 50% pro-rata to their financial shares in the total official investment in the company at the moment of the private investment.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Amounts mobilised by DFI 3} &= \text{USD 639} = \frac{1}{2} * (\text{USD 1 000} * 50\%) + \frac{7000}{9000} * (\text{USD 1 000} * 50\%) \\ \text{Amounts mobilised by DFI 4} &= \text{USD 361} = \frac{1}{2} * (\text{USD 1 000} * 50\%) + \frac{2000}{9000} * (\text{USD 1 000} * 50\%) \end{aligned}$$

### ***Reporting instructions***

The following Table 12,

Table 13 and Table 14 instruct on how to report financing in each round 1, 2, and 3.

**Table 12. Reporting instructions, direct investment in companies, round 1**

Specific CRS data items*	DFI 1	DFI 2	DFI 3	DFI 4
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	n.a.	n.a.
52 - Leveraging mechanism and role/position (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	7= DIC, equity	7= DIC, equity	n.a.	n.a.
53 - Amount mobilised from the private sector (23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	<b>3 643</b>	<b>2 357</b>	n.a.	n.a.
54 - Origin of funds mobilized (27 - Origin of funds mobilized)	2=Recipient country	2=Recipient country	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation spreadsheet’</b>				
Amount invested by your institution	10 000	4 000	n.a.	n.a.
Total official investment	14 000	14 000	n.a.	n.a.
Private investment before attribution	6 000	6 000	n.a.	n.a.
Project finance flag	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche	0	0	n.a.	n.a.

Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#)

Table 13. Reporting instructions, direct investment in companies, round 2

Specific CRS data items*	DFI 1	DFI 2	DFI 3	DFI 4
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	n.a.
52 - Leveraging mechanism and role/position (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	n.a.	7= DIC, equity	8= DIC, debt	n.a.
53 - Amount mobilised from the private sector (23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	n.a.	4 000	1 000	n.a.
54 - Origin of funds mobilized (27 - Origin of funds mobilised)	n.a.	3=Third OECD/high income country	3=Third OECD/high income country	n.a.
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation spreadsheet’</b>				
Amount invested by your institution	n.a.	12 000	8 000	n.a.
Total official investment	n.a.	20 000	20 000	n.a.
Private investment before attribution	n.a.	5 000	5 000	n.a.
Project finance flag	n.a.	-	-	n.a.
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche	n.a.	1	1	n.a.
Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche	n.a.	1	1	n.a.

Table 14. Reporting instructions, direct investment in companies, round 3

Specific CRS data items*	DFI 1	DFI 2	DFI 3	DFI 4
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	n.a.	n.a.	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 - Leveraging mechanism and role/position (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	n.a.	n.a.	8= DIC, debt	8= DIC, debt
53 - Amount mobilised from the private sector (23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	n.a.	n.a.	639	361
54 - Origin of funds mobilized (27 - Origin of funds mobilised)	n.a.	n.a.	2=Beneficiary country	2=Beneficiary country
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation spreadsheet’</b>				
Amount invested by your institution	n.a.	n.a.	7 000	2 000
Total official investment	n.a.	n.a.	9 000	9 000
Private investment before attribution	n.a.	n.a.	1 000	1 000
Project finance flag	n.a.	n.a.	-	-
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche	n.a.	n.a.	2	2

Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#)

## 5. Credit lines

### *Tips for reporting on MPF through Credit Lines*

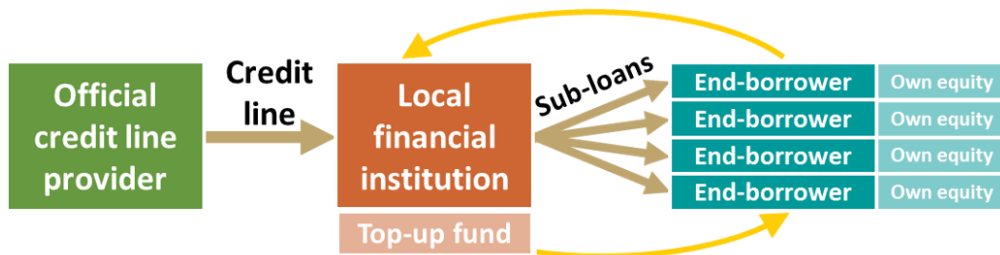
#### *Which data do I need to collect?*

- ✓ The information on the amounts of your investment in the local financial institution
- ✓ The information of total amount of official investment in the local financial institution
- ✓ Private investment in the local financial institution, before attribution
- ✓ In case of an investment in an SPV (project finance flag will apply, and see Project finance schemes)
- ✓ If the maturity of a credit line is longer than that of individual sub-loans extended by the LFI, calculate the revolving factor after collecting the following data:
  - maturity of the credit line
  - average maturity of sub-loans
  - Grace period and average grace period of sub-loans
  - Average use of credit line
- ✓ Average end-borrowers' equity, if any

#### *Description*

A credit line refers to a standing credit amount which can be drawn upon at any time, up to a specific amount and within a given period of time. Borrowers (LFIs) decide how much of the agreed funding they wish to draw down and interest is paid only on the amount which is actually borrowed and not on the amount made available.

**Figure 6. Credit lines scheme**



The maturity of the official credit line is usually longer than that of the individual sub-loans extended by the LFI to its clients, allowing the LFIs to on-lend to local end-borrowers (companies, project developers, etc.) on a revolving basis during the lifetime of a credit line.

#### *Key assumptions and attribution*

The analysis of the causality for credit lines may be complex due to the number of actors potentially involved and the difficulty to access all the information, especially at the level of LFIs and end-borrowers. However, in the context of development finance, the main objective of credit lines is to support the private sector through the intermediation of the LFI. Therefore, it is assumed that the private sector (i.e. top-up financing by private LFIs, whether originating from their own resources or raised from the market, as well as private end-borrowers' equity) would not have invested without the credit line provided by the official sector. Based on these assumptions, the total private finance mobilised is composed of:

- b) **Top-up funds from the LFI** (in the case of a private LFI), including additional/external private funds raised by the LFI, and → *first level of mobilisation*
- c) **Equity investments by the private end-borrowers**, calculated using the average end-borrowers' equity. If applicable, they can be multiplied by a revolving factor (see box below). → *second level of mobilisation*

In most cases, the credit line agreement specifies the type of projects eligible for funding by the LFI (sub loans) and may also require other actors to take on some risks along with the official credit line provider (to align interests of the different investing institutions). In the case of technical assistance provided by an official actor alongside a credit line to facilitate the mobilisation of private finance, it should be taken into account in the attribution calculation (see *Reporting of the amounts mobilised through the TA*).

**Use and calculation of the revolving factor (RF)**

If the maturity of a credit line is longer than that of individual sub-loans extended by the LFI, on-lending occurs on a revolving basis during the lifetime of a credit line. In such cases, a revolving factor could be applied taking into account:

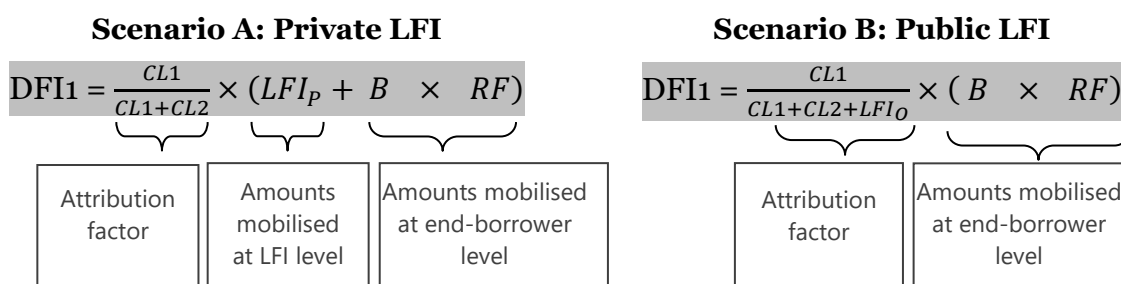
- the difference between the maturity of the credit line (plus grace period) and the average maturity (plus average grace period) of the sub-loans, and
- the (estimated) average use of credit lines.

**Revolving factor (RF) =  $\frac{\text{Credit line maturity} + \text{grace period}}{\text{Average maturity of subloans} + \text{average grace period}} \times \text{Average use of credit lines}$**

If no information is available to calculate the RF or if the maturity of the credit line is not longer than that of the sub-loans, the revolving factor can be set at 1.

The total private finance mobilised through the credit line is attributed pro-rata to the financial share of the official credit line provider (taking into consideration the official co-investors documented in the credit line contract and the case where the LFI is public).

<p><b>DFI1, DFI2</b> = amounts mobilised by official institutions providing the credit line;  <b>CL1, CL2</b> = credit extended by official institutions providing the credit line;  <b>LFI<sub>P</sub></b> = top-up/additional/external funds by private LFI;</p>	<p><b>LFI<sub>O</sub></b> = top-up/additional/external funds by public LFI;  <b>B</b> = Average end-borrowers' equity;  <b>RF</b> = revolving factor.</p>
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1. In cases where several official institutions provide credit lines to the same private LFI (scenario A), the attribution factor can only be used when the top-up amount and the end-borrower equity are known. If these amounts are estimated based on the credit lines' requirements, the attribution factor should not be used. However, an attribution factor should always be used in cases where the LFI is public (scenario B), and this even if only one DFI provides the credit line so as to reflect the role of the developing countries and to not overestimate mobilisation by development co-operation actors.

**Point of measurement**

The reporting of the amounts mobilised is carried out ex-ante, i.e. when the credit line is committed by the official sector.

## Examples and reporting instructions

### Example 1 - LFI is private

In 2023, an official institution (DFI1) extends a 90 000 USD credit line (CL1) to a private financial institution based in a developing country. An international financial institution (DFI2) decides to also invest in the credit line and contributes to an additional 10 000 USD (CL2).

The credit line has a maturity of **20 years** (no grace period) and requires the LFI to top up the loan by at least 10% (10% \* 100 000 = 10 000 USD).

Finally, the LFI invests 18 000 USD and raises 2 000 USD locally, for a total of USD 20 000 (LFI<sub>P</sub>)<sup>19</sup>: the funds available for sub-loans therefore amount to 120 000 USD (100 000 + 20 000).

The LFI extends loans to end-borrowers (SMEs/project developers) in the developing country with an average maturity of **5 years** (no grace period). However, based on credit lines extended in the past, they are not fully utilised during all their life and it is estimated that the average utilisation of credit lines reaches **55%**. The credit line contract also requires additional investment by the end-borrowers in the form of equity. The development bank does not have information on the average end-borrowers' equity investment but it is known that the minimum own-equity ratio of end-borrowers corresponds to 20% of the credit line.

**Reporting in 2023 (USD thousand)**

**Revolving factor = 2.2** =  $\frac{20}{5} \times 55\%$

**Average end-borrower equity = USD 24** = (120 × 20%)

$$\text{DFI1} = \text{USD } 65.5 = \frac{90}{90+10} \times (\text{USD } 20 + \text{USD } 24 \times 2.2)$$

$$\text{DFI2} = \text{USD } 7.3 = \frac{10}{90+10} \times (\text{USD } 20 + \text{USD } 24 \times 2.2)$$

<sup>19</sup> In this example, the “top-up” is known while in many cases, it is only estimated (e.g. based on credit lines' requirements). In this case, there is no need to use an attribution factor.

Table 15. Reporting instructions, credit lines, LFI is a private entity

Specific CRS data items*	DFI 1	DFI 2
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 - Leveraging mechanism and role/position (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	9=Credit line	9=Credit line
53 – Amounts mobilised from the private sector (23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	65 520	7 280
54 – Origins of funds mobilized (27 - Origin of funds mobilized)	2=Recipient country	2=Recipient country
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation spreadsheet’</b>		
Amount invested by your institution	90 000	10 000
Total official investment	100 000	100 000
Private investment before attribution	20 000	20 000
Revolving factor	2.2	2.2
End-borrowers' equity	24 000	24 000

Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#)

### Example 2 - LFI is public

Scenario A still applies with only one difference: the LFI in the recipient country is a public institution. This attribution method takes into account the role of the public LFI, regardless of whether this latter reports to the DAC.

#### Reporting in 2023 (USD thousand)

$$DFI_1 = \text{USD } 39.6 = \frac{90}{90+10+20} \times (\text{USD } 24 \times 2.2)$$

$$DFI_2 = \text{USD } 4.4 = \frac{10}{90+10+20} \times (\text{USD } 24 \times 2.2)$$

$$LFI_p = \text{USD } 8.8 = \frac{20}{90+10+20} \times (\text{USD } 24 \times 2.2)$$

Table 16. Reporting instructions, credit lines, LFI is public entity

Specific CRS data items*	DFI 1	DFI 2
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 - Leveraging mechanism and role/position (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	9=Credit line	9=Credit line
53 – Amounts mobilised from the private sector (23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	39 600	4 400
54 – Origins of funds mobilised (27 - Origin of funds mobilised)	2=Recipient country	2=Recipient country
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation spreadsheet’</b>		
Amount invested by your institution	90 000	10 000
Total official investment	100 000	100 000
Private investment before attribution	20 000	20 000
Revolving factor	2.2	2.2
End-borrowers' equity	24 000	24 000

Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#)

## 6. Simple co-financing

### *Tips for reporting on MPF through Simple co-financing*

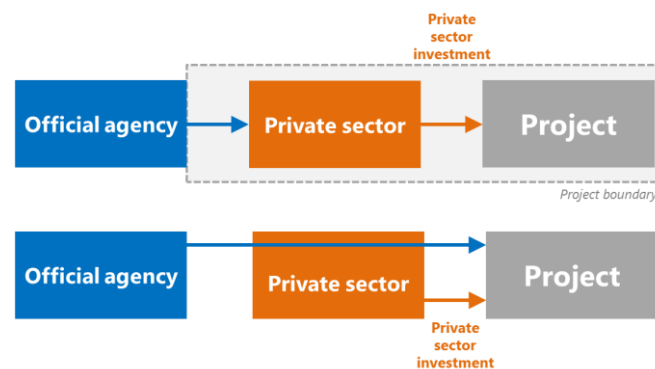
*Which data do I need to collect?*

- ✓ The information on the amounts of your financing
- ✓ The information of total amount of all official financing, including your institution
- ✓ Private co-financing, before attribution

### **Description**

Simple co-financing arrangements refer to various business partnerships, B2B programmes, business surveys, matching programmes and similar, but also result-based approaches.

**Figure 7. Possible schemes of simple co-financing arrangements**



### **Key assumptions**

The measurement of private finance mobilised is based on the general assumption that the private sector would not have invested without the official finance interventions (additionality assumption). A causal link between a standard grant or loan and a private co-investment is established only if it can be demonstrated (e.g. through contractual/financial agreement, project documentation) **that the provision of official funds is conditioned<sup>20</sup>** to:

- d) Private sector co-financing, or
- e) Specific outcomes of private sector investment (in the case of result-based financing mechanisms).

In either case, the total project costs have to exceed the amount provided by the official agency.

<sup>20</sup> The provision of technical assistance (capacity building, feasibility study etc.) can be claimed to mobilise private finance only for projects where causality - i.e. direct link with private investments - is demonstrated in the project documentation or financial agreement.

### Attribution method

Private finance mobilised through a simple co-financing arrangement is attributed to official actors pro-rata to their respective financial share in the deal.

$$\text{Amounts mobilised by A} = \frac{O_A}{O_{\text{total}}} \times P$$

$O_A$  = Investment by the official actor;  $O_{\text{total}}$  = Total official investment;  $P$  = Private investment

Project boundaries are defined as financial arrangements and specifications agreed among the official provider and recipient private entity, for a specific activity and as recorded in the provider's documentation. In the case of technical assistance provided by an official actor alongside other official investments to facilitate the mobilisation of private finance in such simple co-financing arrangements, it should be taken into account in the attribution calculation.

Other financing committed outside defined financial arrangement (whether upstream of downstream) is considered out of scope.

### Point of measurement

The point of measurement may vary, depending on the modality and data availability. Mobilisation by standard grants and loans in simple co-financing arrangements is ideally measured at the commitment stage or, alternatively, when the private investment takes place.

### Examples and reporting instructions

#### Example 1: single official actor

Based on the results of an open competition, an aid agency awards a grant of USD 2 million to a private company in the provider country to implement a development project with a total project cost 3 million.

**Table 17. Reporting instructions, grants and loans in co-financing arrangements – single official actor**

Specific CRS data items*	Aid agency
13 – Type of finance (15 – financial instruments)	110=standard grant
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 - Leveraging mechanism (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	10=Simple co-financing
53 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector (23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	<b>1000</b>
54 - Origin of funds mobilized (27 - Origin of funds mobilised)	1=provider country
<b>Supplementary data – 'Mobilisation spreadsheet'</b>	
Amount invested by your institution	2000
Total official investment	2000
Private finance before attribution	1000

Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#)

*Example 2: multiple official actors*

An IFI and a bilateral aid agency partnered with a private company in the beneficiary country to co-finance a project of USD 5 million. The project documentation indicates that an IFI finances a USD 2.5 million loan, the bilateral aid agency provides a technical assistance grant amounting to USD 0.5 million and the remaining USD 2 million originates from private sources.

**Table 18. Reporting instructions, grants and loans in co-financing arrangements – multiple official actors**

Specific CRS data items*	IFI	Aid agency
13 – Type of finance (15 –financial instruments)	421=standard loan	110=standard grant
14 – Co-operation modality (14 - Modality)	C01=project-type intervention	D02=other technical assistance
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 - Leveraging mechanism (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	10=simple co-financing	10=simple co-financing
53 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector (23 – Amounts mobilized from the private sector)	<b>1666.67</b>	<b>333.33</b>
54 - Origin of funds mobilized (27 - Origin of funds mobilised)	3=beneficiary country	3=beneficiary country
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation spreadsheet’</b>		
Amount invested by your institution	2500	500
Total official investment	3000	3000
Private finance before attribution	2000	2000

Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#)

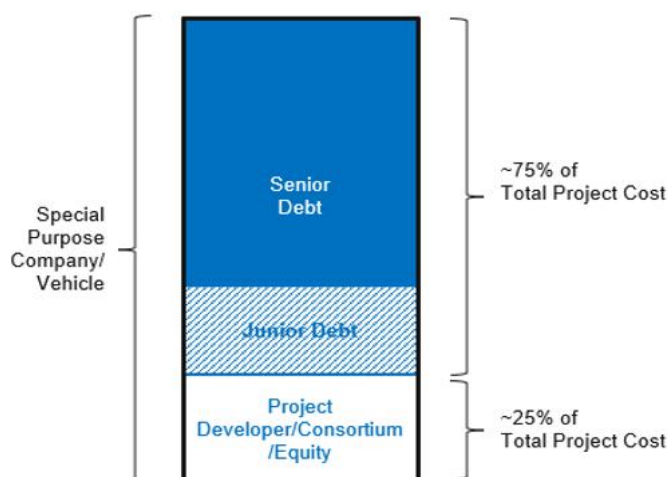
## 7. Project finance schemes

*This section provides guidance on when to apply or combine existing methodologies for guarantees, syndicated loans and direct investment in companies to attribute private finance mobilised by official development finance interventions in a project finance structure (SPV). For each leveraging mechanisms involved in the combination, please refer to the specific section, as well as Table 19 below.*

### Description

Project finance refers to non-recourse or limited recourse financing<sup>21</sup> of projects via special purpose vehicles (SPVs). Typical project finance instruments include equity instruments, senior debt, as well as credit enhancements such as guarantees. It follows that project finance usually involves multiple actors including at least private and/or official project sponsors/developers investing the equity, and debt providers such as development banks, development finance institutions, or commercial banks. Senior debt enjoys priority in terms of repayment over all other forms of finance. That is, repayment risks for senior lenders are lower than for equity investors.

**Figure 8. Illustration of a typical project finance scheme**



### Key assumptions and attribution methods

The basic assumption is that the private sector would not have invested in the project finance SPV without the involvement of the official sector (additionality assumption). It is further assumed that, in project finance, the causal link between official and private investment is stronger in a syndication or a guarantee scheme.

Project boundaries are defined by the balance sheet of the SPV, as well as potential guarantee arrangements, as recorded in the providers' documentation, particularly the financial closure arrangements. Financing committed outside the SPV is not considered.

Private finance can be mobilised in a project finance SPV by official interventions, and therefore attributed according to four main scenarios (see Table 19 below). In the case of technical assistance or advisory services provided by an official actor to also support private finance mobilisation in this context, it should

<sup>21</sup> Non-recourse or limited recourse financing refers to a financial structure, where the investors and lenders rely either exclusively (non-recourse) or mainly (limited recourse) on the cash flow generated by the project to repay their loans and earn a return on their investments.

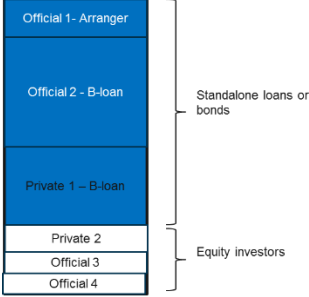
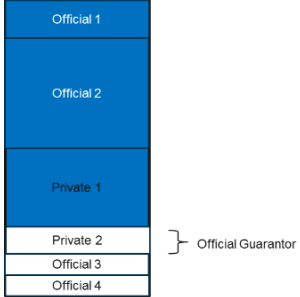
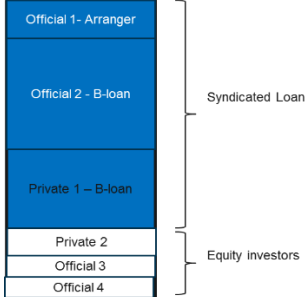
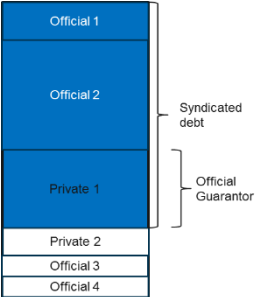
be taken into account in the attribution calculation (see section on Reporting amounts mobilised through Technical Assistance).

***Point of measurement***

The amounts mobilised from the private sector are measured at the financial closure stage, i.e. the point in time where all agreements related to the project finance SPV have been signed and all required conditions (including financial commitments) have been concluded. If the project is divided in several phases with subsequent financial closure(s), the amounts mobilised are measured at the financial closure for each phase.

Table 19. Attribution guidance per project finance scenario

Senior debt and mezzanine finance Equity

Project finance structure	<p><b>Scenario 1</b> – Debt <u>is not</u> syndicated; <u>no</u> guarantee in project finance.</p> 	<p><b>Scenario 2</b> – Debt <u>is not</u> syndicated; private equity (and/or debt) <u>is</u> officially guaranteed.</p> 	<p><b>Scenario 3</b> – Debt <u>is</u> syndicated. Private B-loan is not guaranteed.</p> 	<p><b>Scenario 4</b> – Debt <u>is</u> syndicated; private B-loan in the syndication <u>is also</u> officially guaranteed (methodologies overlap).</p> 
Attribution methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private investment in the SPV (Private 1 and 2) is attributed to all official actors in the SPV (officials 1, 2, 3 and 4) according to the <i>direct investment in companies methodology</i> (see Section above).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private equities (private 2) is attributed to the official guarantor according to the <i>guarantee methodology</i> (see section 1 above).</li> <li>Private debt (Private 1) is attributed to all official actors in the SPV (officials 1, 2, 3 and 4) according to the <i>direct investment in companies methodology</i> (see section 4 above).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private B-loan (Private 1) is attributed to official actors involved in the loan syndication (official 1 and official 2) according to the <i>syndicated loan methodology</i> (see section 2 above).</li> <li>Private equities (private 2) is attributed to all official actors in the SPV (officials 1, 2, 3 and 4) according to the <i>direct investment in companies methodology</i> (see section 4 above).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private equities (private 2) is attributed to all official actors in the SPV (officials 1, 2, 3 and 4) according to the <i>direct investment in companies methodology</i> (see section 4 above).</li> <li>Private B-loan (private 1) is attributed by sharing equally.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% to the official participants in the syndicated loan (officials 1 and 2) according to the <i>syndicated loans methodology</i> (see section 2 of this note).</li> <li>50% to the official guarantor(s) according to the <i>guarantee methodology</i> (see section 1 above).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Examples and reporting instructions

A SPV was set up for a large-scale infrastructure project, amounting to USD 0.9 billion. An MDB1 arranged a syndicated loan with the following structure:

- f) MDB1 arranger (A-loan): USD 150 million;
- g) MDB2 (parallel loan): USD 350 million;
- h) Private banks (B-loans): USD 200 million.

The private banks in the syndication also benefitted from a guarantee extended by an aid agency (i.e. potential overlap of methodologies). Local private project developers invested USD 110 million in the equity, alongside a DFI which sponsored the project with an equity investment of USD 50 million.

### Step 1 – Report on the amounts mobilised through the syndication

Private B-loans in the syndication, which also benefited from a guarantee, are attributed equally (50/50) to both the official actors in the syndication and the official guarantor, using the existing methodologies for syndicated loans and guarantees.

**Table 20. Reporting instructions**

Specific CRS data items*	MDB1	MDB2	Aid agency
13 – Type of finance (15 – financial instruments)	421=standard loan	421=standard loan	1100=guarantee/insurance
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 – Leveraging mechanism (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	1=syndicated loan, arranger	2=syndicated loan, participant	6=guarantee/insurance
53 – Amounts mobilized from the private sector (23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	<b>65 000</b>	<b>35 000</b>	<b>100 000</b>
54 – Origin of funds mobilized (27 - Origin of funds mobilized)	5=Other/multiple origins	5=Other/multiple origins	5=Other/multiple origins
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation spreadsheet’</b>			
Amount invested by your institution	150 000	350 000	75 000
Total official investment	500 000	500 000	75 000
Private investment before attribution	100 000	100 000	100 000
Project finance flag	1	1	1
Type of arranger	1=Official	1=Official	n/a

Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#)

## Step 2 – Report on the non-guaranteed and not syndicated private investment (private equity sponsors)

The non-guaranteed and not syndicated private investment is attributed to all official actors in the SPV using the methodology for direct investment in companies (reported as a separate record).

**Table 21. Reporting instructions**

Specific CRS data items*	MDB1	MDB2	DFI
13 – Type of finance (15 – financial instruments)	421=standard loan	421=standard loan	510=common equity
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 – Leveraging mechanism (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	8= DIC, debt	8= DIC, debt	7= DIC, equity
53 – Amounts mobilized from the private sector (23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	15 000	35 000	60 000
54 – Origin of funds mobilized (27 - Origin of funds mobilised)	2=Recipient country	2=Recipient country	2=Recipient country
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation spreadsheet’</b>			
Amount invested by your institution	150 000	350 000	50 000
Total official investment	550 000	550 000	550 000
Private investment before attribution	110 000	110 000	110 000
Project finance flag	1	1	1
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche	1	1	1
Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche	2	2	2

Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#)

## 8. Reporting amounts mobilised through Technical Assistance

*N.B. This section provides guidance for reporting on the amounts mobilised through some technical assistance activities using existing methodologies.*

### **Tips for reporting on MPF through Technical Assistance**

#### *Which data do I need to collect?*

- ✓ Answers to the screening questionnaire, in Table 22
- ✓ TA flag, to identify the different types of TA through three possible values:
  - 1 – direct support in accessing external financing” (category A);
  - 2 – Public-Private Partnership transaction advisory services” (category B) and
  - 3 – feasibility studies or other support to help develop and implement projects” (category C).
- ✓ Names of other official co-financiers
- ✓ Causality justification as well as any useful links

### **Description**

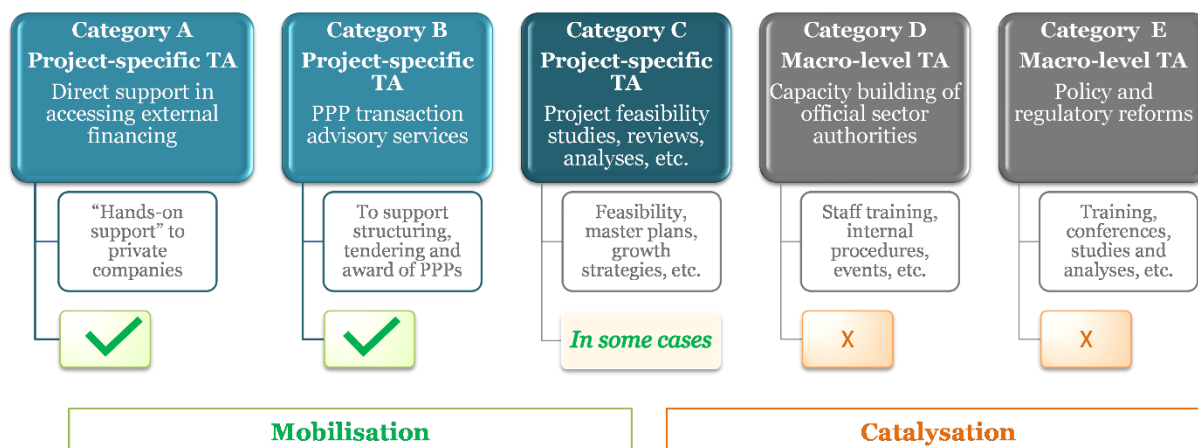
In the context of mobilised private finance, technical assistance or capacity building activities (hereafter referred to as “TA”) refer to assistance provided by local or international specialists in the form of sharing information and expertise, instruction, skills training, transmission of working knowledge and advisory services.

Only TA activities with direct and tangible private finance mobilisation effect can be included in the measure on the amounts mobilised from the private sector. Evidence of active and direct involvement may include mandate letters, fees linked to financial commitment or other evidence (e.g. project documentation) of a provider’s active and direct role leading to commitment of private financiers.

Such activities typically consist of **direct technical support to projects / transactions on accessing private finance**. They usually take the form of i) “hands-on support” to companies/entities with the aim of helping them prepare bankable business plans and linking these up with investors (category A in Figure 9 below), or ii) broader Public-Private Partnership (PPP) transaction advisory services (category B). In the latter, providers make use of comprehensive transaction advisory services to support all aspects of structuring, tendering and award of PPP projects, the main objective of which is the selection of private developers for the award of the project concession. TA in the form of feasibility studies or other support to help develop and implement projects can also be included in the measure if a direct causal link with the subsequent private investments can be established (category C).

Other TA activities such as field visits, networking support as well as capacity building toward official sector authorities or support to policy and regulatory reforms are considered as having a catalytic effect and, in principle, **excluded** from the measure.

Figure 9. Overview of Technical Assistance eligible projects



**Screening questionnaire for assessing causality**

As for other leveraging mechanisms, the basic assumption is that the private sector would not have invested without the TA intervention (additionality assumption). To help assess the eligibility of the intervention in the mobilisation measure and the extent to which a certain share of the private financial flows can be attributed to the TA provider, reporters can make use of the screening questionnaire in Table 22 below. Responses to questions 1 and 2 are expected to be “yes”, while questions 3 and 4<sup>22</sup> aim to assess the risk of double counting if other official actors are involved.

Table 22. Screening questionnaire for self-assessing causality and risk of double counting<sup>23</sup>

Causality			
1.	Was the TA service aimed to mobilise a financial flow as opposed to broader private sector development? Is the technical assistance linked to procurement of private funds for a specific activity OR to the provision of transaction advisory services to national/local governments or a government procurement entity/parastatal for a specific PPP transaction? OR to the provision of feasibility studies or other support designed to prepare the project for financing?		
2.	Is there evidence of a clear causal link between the TA and the private sector investment? In other words, did your intervention have a pivotal role for the private investor to invest in the specific project, and if so what role?		
Risk of double counting			
3.	Was the TA provided close to or part of the financing stage of the project (as opposed to upstream TA for project preparation)? This consideration is relevant to the ability to avoid double-counting: if the TA was provided with a long time lag before financial close, the risk of double counting increases.		
	Preparation	Financing	Implementation
4.	Are other official actors involved in the financing of the project well aware of the TA service, its role and financial value (e.g. through project documentation, financial close documents etc.)? Such information is also important to avoiding double counting of mobilisation at the project level as other official actors involved will report mobilisation for that same project.		

<sup>22</sup> In case the answer to questions 3 and 4 is “no”, the risk of double counting increases at the total level. If, despite this issue, the causal link is still considered strong enough to report the mobilisation effect of the TA intervention in the CRS, it is recommended to signal this and provide the names of other potential official co-financiers to the Secretariat.

<sup>23</sup> Note that this questionnaire is for internal use by providers to self-assess the extent to which the mobilisation effect of a TA activity can be reported in the CRS. However, as part of its data quality assurance work, the Secretariat may come back to reporters with these questions in case further information is needed to validate the inclusion in the mobilisation measure of the reported activities.

### **Point of measurement**

The point of measurement may vary, depending on the TA modality and data availability. Still, mobilisation by TA activities is ideally measured at the commitment stage or, alternatively, when sufficient details on the concrete private investment becomes available (e.g. when the private investor actually disburses its funds).

### **Attribution method**

- In the case of stand-alone TA activities (with assurance that there are no other official co-financing or interventions), 100% of the private finance mobilised can be attributed to the TA provider.
- Where other official actors are involved in financing the project or programme benefitting from the TA, the private finance needs to be attributed according to relevant existing OECD methodology.<sup>24</sup> In case the other official actors – apart from the TA provider – provided funding in a structured way (i.e. taking different levels of risk, e.g. through direct investment in companies/SPVs, project finance schemes or shares in CIVs), the TA is to be assimilated to the riskiest tranche as there is no expectation of returns.

### **Examples and reporting instructions**

*Example 1: UNIDO PFAN - Vitalite, Zambia*

#### **Project description**

Vitalite provides low-income households with high-quality distributed energy services in Zambia. The company applied to the Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN) – a UNIDO-hosted public private partnership – for support in order to secure external financing for an investment of USD 3 million.

PFAN developed recommendations to Vitalite in this respect, provided capacity development training the Vitalite staff and supported the enterprise in the implementation of the recommendations. Moreover, PFAN brought this project to a financing forum and facilitated Vitalite's negotiations with potential private investors. So far, Vitalite secured debt financing of USD 500 000 from SunFunder, a private investor.

Table 23 below showcases the causality self-assessment for the Vitalite project.

**Table 23. Causality self-assessment**

<b>Vitalite</b>	<b>RESPONSES</b>
<b>Was the TA service aimed to mobilise a financial flow as opposed to broader private sector development?</b>	YES
<b>Could the private investor confirm that he/she would not have invested without your intervention?</b>	YES
<b>Was the TA part of the financing stage of the project (as opposed to upstream capacity building, project preparation)?</b>	YES
<b>Are other official actors involved in the deal well aware of the TA service (e.g. through project documentation, financial close documents etc.)?</b>	YES

<sup>24</sup> This implies that the other providers also need to consider the amount of TA in their attribution calculation. In case TA is provided in conjunction with a provider's investment to facilitate the mobilisation of private finance, the reporter can report its attributed share of mobilised private finance either against its investment or splitting the amount between its investment and the associated TA. In the latter option, the total mobilised amounts between the investment and the associated TA should not exceed the share attributable to the provider's investment (e.g. syndication, guarantee).

### Reporting of the amounts mobilised through the TA

The TA services provided by PFAN supports a direct investment in company. However, since PFAN was the only official investor in this financing arrangement, all private finance is attributed to PFAN. The reporting instructions are in Table 24.

**Table 24. Reporting instructions, USD thousands: UNIDO/PFAN example**

Specific CRS data items*	Reporting instructions
5 – CRSID	2020123456
6 – Donor project number (4 – Provider project number)	PFAN-ZM_01
8 – Recipient code (6 – Recipient code)	288=Zambia
15 – Project title (7 – Project title)	Vitalite
16 – Purpose code (11 – Sector)	23230=Solar energy
24 – Gender equality (31 – Gender Marker)	0=Not targeted
36 – Climate change mitigation (28 – Climate change mitigation)	2=Principal objective
37 – Climate change adaptation (29 – Climate change adaptation)	0=Not targeted
39 – Currency (19 – currency)	302=USD
52 – Leveraging mechanism (26 – Leveraging mechanism)	8= DIC, debt
53 – Amounts mobilized (23 – Amounts mobilised)	500
54 – Origin of funds mobilized (27 – Origin of funds mobilised)	3=Other OECD/high-income country
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation spreadsheet’</b>	
Amount invested by your institution	50**
Total official investment	50
Private investment before attribution	500
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche (equity)	0
Number of official investors in the senior tranche (debt)	1
TA Flag	2
Names of other official financiers	None
Justification of the mobilisation effect and financing structure description (and useful links)	PFAN developed recommendations to its client to attract external financing, provided capacity building training to the client’s staff and supported the client in the implementation of the recommendations. Moreover, PFAN brought this project to a financing forum and facilitated Vitalite’s negotiations with potential private investors. <a href="https://pfan.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/PFAN-Annual-Report-2020.pdf">https://pfan.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/PFAN-Annual-Report-2020.pdf</a>

Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#). \*\*Corresponding to the cost of PFAN intervention.

**Example 2: IFC sustainable cities multi-donor programme****Project description**

The IFC Sustainable Cities Programme provided TA services amounting to USD 700 thousand. This TA enabled the local government agency “ProInversion find investors” in Peru to mobilise the private finance needed to close the financing gap for the implementation of the Obras de Cabercera water project. The project will receive financing from an MDB, which will provide a loan, in parallel with a private investment. For the purpose of the illustration of the calculation below, both the MDB and private investment are assumed to be USD 300 million each. During the bidding stage of the project, the TA provider will promote and implement an open and competitive tendering process leading to the selection of a private investor/s to implement the Project. The objective of this phase is to award the project and the signing of the PPP contract with the private investor. For this reason, without the advisory services provided, it is considered that the project would not be structured.

**Table 25. Causality self-assessment**

<i>IFC Sustainable Cities Programme: Obras de Cabercera</i>	RESPONSES
Was the TA service aimed to mobilise a financial flow as opposed to broader private sector development?	YES
Could the private investor confirm that he/she would not have invested without your intervention?	YES
Was the TA part of the financing stage of the project (as opposed to upstream capacity building, project preparation)?	YES
Are other official actors involved in the deal well aware of the TA service (e.g. through project documentation, financial close documents etc.)?	YES

**Reporting of the amounts mobilised through the TA**

The TA service by the IFC Sustainable Cities Programme enabled direct investment in a project finance special purpose vehicle. Therefore, the methodologies on direct investment in companies and project finance are suggested. As multiple official actors were involved in this project finance, each official actor reports its attributed share of private finance to avoid double counting.

**Detailed attribution calculation**

*IFC through the Sustainable Cities Programme*<sup>25</sup> (methodology for direct investment in companies<sup>26</sup>):

$$1. \text{ USD } 75349 = (1/2) \times (50\% \times 300000) + (700/300700) \times (50\% \times 300000)$$

*Lending MDB (methodology for direct investment in companies):*

$$2. \text{ USD } 224651 = (1/2) \times (50\% \times 300000) + (300000/300700) \times (50\% \times 300000)$$

<sup>25</sup> For internal communication purposes, countries having funded such programme could impute the amounts mobilised reported by the IFC back to them according to their respective contribution shares.

<sup>26</sup> 50% of the amounts mobilised is attributed equally to official actors and the remaining 50% is attributed to all official actors pro rata to their respective shares in the company. In cases where official co-investors in the PPP – apart from the TA provider – take different levels of risk, the TA could be assimilated to the riskiest tranche for the attribution calculation as there is no expectation of returns.

Table 26. Reporting instructions, USD thousands, IFC Sustainable Cities Programme example<sup>27</sup>

Specific CRS data items*	IFC Sustainable Cities Programme	Consolidated template (MDB)	Lending MDB
5 – CRSID	2020123987	5 – CRSID	2020000007
6 – Donor project number (4 - Provider project number)	SCP_PE-1	6 – Donor project number	MDB_PE-1a
8 – Recipient code (6 – Recipient code)	454=Peru	8 – Recipient code	454=Peru
15 – Project title (7 – Project title)	Obras de Cabercera	15b – Project title	Obras de Cabercera
16 – Purpose code (11 – Sector)	14021=Water supply – large systems	16 – Purpose code	14021=Water supply – large systems
24 – Gender equality (31 - Gender Marker)	0=Not targeted	24 – Gender equality	0=Not targeted
36 – Climate change mitigation (28 – Climate change mitigation)	0=Not targeted	36 – Climate change mitigation	0%
37 – Climate change adaptation (29 – Climate change adaptation)	2=Principal objective	37 – Climate change adaptation	85%
39 – Currency (19 – currency)	302=USD	39 – Currency	302=USD
52 – Leveraging mechanism (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	8=direct investment in companies and project finance SPVs, debt	26 - Leveraging mechanism	8= DIC, debt
53 – Amounts mobilized (23 - Amounts mobilised)	75 349	23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector	224 651
54 – Origin of funds mobilized (27 - Origin of funds mobilised)	5=Multiple origins	27 - Origin of funds mobilised	5=Multiple origins
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation spreadsheet’</b>			
Amount invested by your institution	700	Amount invested by your institution	300 000
Total official investment	300 700	Total official investment	300 700
Private investment before attribution	300 000	Private investment before attribution	300 000
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche (equity)	0	Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche (equity)	0
Number of official investors in the senior tranche (debt)	2	Number of official investors in the senior tranche (debt)	2
TA Flag	2	TA Flag	
Names of other official financiers	Name of the lending MDB: XYZ	Names of other official financiers	n.a.
Causality justification (and useful links)	The IFC Sustainable Cities Programme provided TA services amounting to USD 700 thousand. This TA enabled the local government agency “ProInversion find investors” in Peru to mobilise the additional private finance needed to close the financing gap for the implementation of the Obras de Cabercera water project. It is expected that an MDB will provide a loan, in parallel with a private investment. During the bidding stage of the project, the TA provider will [...]. <a href="https://www.inframationgroup.com/info/latin-america-peru-reopen-usd-600m-water-project-tender">https://www.inframationgroup.com/info/latin-america-peru-reopen-usd-600m-water-project-tender</a>	Causality justification (and useful links)	n.a.

Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#).

<sup>27</sup> The amounts used for this demonstration case are illustrative.

## 4. Casebook of complex financing schemes

This casebook aims at providing additional guidance for reporting on private finance mobilised through a growing number of complex investment structures and financing arrangements, in an ever-expanding landscape in development finance. While the current methodologies already cover a comprehensive list of individual leveraging mechanisms, further clarifications and guidance are needed in cases where a combination of different mechanisms are used (beyond *project finance schemes*, see in Project finance schemes). As part of its Task 4 of the Workplan on mobilisation, the OECD Secretariat suggests clarifying how to combine the current methodologies to measuring mobilisation for more complex operations.<sup>28</sup> The aim is also to help capturing more accurately private finance mobilised through innovative mechanisms.

Two cases are presented in the casebook: Public Payment Guarantees (Case 1), and Capitalisation of a credit guarantee fund (Case 2). The casebook aims at constituting a living document, and members are invited to share any financing schemes that would be insightful to incorporate. Members can reach out to the Secretariat for any tailored guidance needed for reporting on mobilisation through complex financing schemes.

### Case 1 – Public Payment Guarantee

#### **Description**

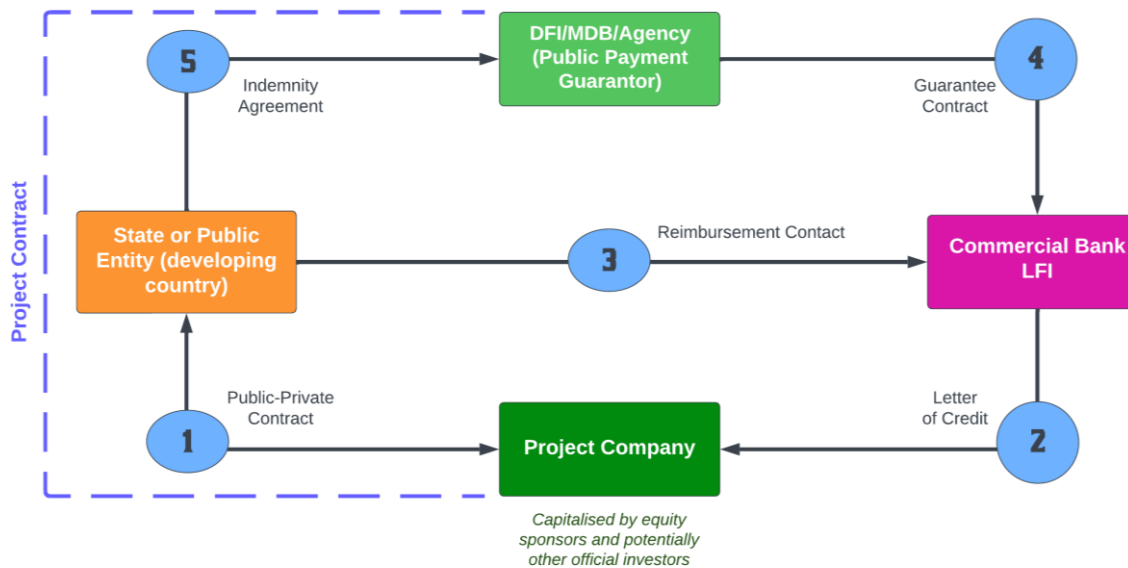
A public payment guarantee intervenes in cases where a SPV is holding a public-private contract (concession contract or public-private partnership (PPP) between a government, state-owned company or local authority, and a private project company, e.g. the provision of a public asset or service). The PPP sets the conditions of the operation of an infrastructure project (e.g. a state-owned power utility), for which revenues are derived from payments by the public client. The SPV also benefits from a letter of credit (L/C) issued by a local financial institution, upon which it can draw in cases where the public entity fails to make payment under the PPP or similar contract. The public payment guarantee mechanism covers payment defaults by public entities. Typically, the guarantee is rolling on a periodical basis. These guarantees may be instrumental to make the whole financing scheme feasible i.e. mobilising investments by private finance sponsors and lenders in the project, enhancing the project's bankability, and mitigating sovereign credit risk.

The structure of this public payment guarantee mechanism is illustrated in Figure 10 below.

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<sup>28</sup> See Task 4 of the Secretariat Workplan: DCD/DAC/STAT(2024)33.

Figure 10. Typical public payment guarantee scheme



Source: Authors.

### Causality and attribution

It is assumed that a clear causal link exists between the public payment guarantee (PPG) and the face value of the commercial L/C extended to the project company. Moreover, it is further assumed that the PPG, through the L/C, also contributes to mobilise private finance at the level of the project company. The rationale is that the whole project would not have happened without the public payment guarantee mechanism, with private investors in the project company benefitting from more secure cash flows stemming from the public-private contract. Therefore, total private finance mobilised by the public payment guarantor is composed of:

1. The face value of the L/C extended by the commercial bank / LFI, in line with the guarantee methodology, and
2. If relevant, private finance mobilised at the level of the project company (SPV), using the DIC methodology. For calculation purposes, the intervention of the public payment guarantor can be quantified using the exposure value of the L/C guaranteed and assimilated to the mezzanine/debt tranche of the SPV.

### Example and reporting instructions

A public payment guarantee scheme is set up by the DFI1, which guarantees a L/C of USD 100 million, up to 70%. A PPP infrastructure project will benefit from the L/C issued by a local financial institution, upon which it can draw in cases where the public entity fails to make payment under the PPP.

The large PPP infrastructure project set up in a developing country, is structured as follows:

1. Debt tranche:
  - a) MDB1: USD 150 million;
  - b) DFI 1 (public payment guarantor): exposure value of the L/C guaranteed = USD 70 million.

## 2. Equity tranche:

- a) Local private project developers invested USD 110 million in the equity,
- b) DFI 2 sponsored the project with an equity investment of USD 50 million.

The mobilisation by the DFI1 is reportable at two levels, i.e. at the level of the LFI's L/C, and at the level of the project company. MDB1 and DFI2 also mobilise private finance at the level of the project company.

## Reporting Instructions

**Table 27. Reporting on MPF by the public payment guarantor**

Specific CRS data items*	DFI 1		MDB 1	DFI 2
	Mobilisation at the level of the LFI	Mobilisation in the Project Company (SPV)		
4 – Provider project number	DFI12024-001	DFI12024-001	MDB12024-001	DFI22024-001
5 – CRSID	2024000001_a	2024000002_b	2024000011	2024000022
13 – Type of finance (15 – financial instrument)	110x='Guarantee'/insurance	421	421	510
34 – Type of blended finance (16 – Financing Arrangement)	3='blended' finance through leveraging instruments at project level	= 'blended' finance through leveraging instruments at project level	= 'blended' finance through leveraging instruments at project level	= 'blended' finance through leveraging instruments at project level
40 – Commitment (20 – Commitment)	0 (guarantees are not a flow unless activated)	0	150 000	50 000
52 – Leveraging mechanism (26 – Leveraging mechanism)	6='Guarantee'/insurance	8=Direct investment in companies/SPVs, mezzanine/senior debt	8=Direct investment in companies/SPVs, mezzanine/senior debt	7=Direct investment in companies/SPVs, equity
53 – Amounts mobilised from the private sector (23 – Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	100 000	14 259	30 555	65 185
54 – Origin of funds mobilised (27 – Origin of funds mobilised)	2='Beneficiary' country	2='Beneficiary' country	2='Beneficiary' country	2='Beneficiary' country
<b>Supplementary data – 'Mobilisation spreadsheet'</b>				
Amount invested by your institution	70 000	70 000	150 000	50 000
Total official investment	70 000	270 000	270 000	270 000
Private investment before attribution	100 000	110 000	110 000	110 000
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche (incl. your institution)	N/A	1	1	1
Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche (incl. your institution)	N/A	2	2	2
Project finance flag		1	1	1

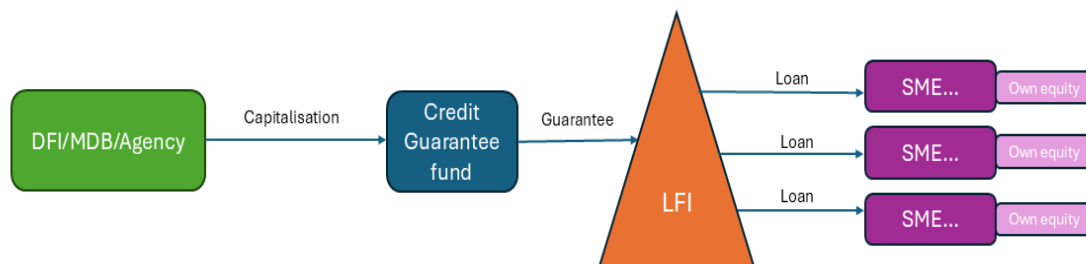
Note: \*Corresponding numbered items in the simplified template used by multilateral organisations are referenced in brackets if different. See in the [CRS code lists](#)

## Case 2 – Capitalisation of a credit guarantee fund

### Description

A credit guarantee fund aims at facilitating access to credit and is primarily created to guarantee the loans extended by Local Financial Institutions to SMEs. Under this scheme, the provider capitalises a guarantee fund (with the possibility of having multiple shareholders – donor agencies, DFIs, Development Banks), which in turn issues guarantees to cover the risk of LFI's lending to SMEs. The LFI can either be private or public. See illustration in Figure 11.

Figure 11. Credit guarantee fund scheme



Source Authors.

### Causality and attribution

The analysis of the causality between the capitalisation of such guarantee fund and the mobilisation of SMEs' equities is complex due to the existence of several intermediaries in the financing chain, as well as the difficulty to access all the information especially at the level of LFIs and end-borrowers. However, in the context of development finance, the main objective of such scheme is to incentivise SMEs' investments through the LFI (intermediation). Therefore, it is assumed that the private sector (i.e. the sub-loans by private LFIs as well as private end-borrowers' equity) would not have invested without the guarantees from the guarantee fund, capitalised by official providers and potentially other investors (private or public, e.g. local government). Based on these assumptions, the total private finance mobilised could be composed of:

- a. if any, private co-investment at the level of the guarantee fund's capitalisation (in line with the methodology for shares in CIVs),
- b. the private LFIs' loans to SMEs benefitting from the guarantees of the fund (following the logic of the guarantee methodology), and
- c. the private end-borrowers' equities (following the logic of the credit line methodology).

Capturing total mobilisation through such scheme requires reporting on the different components in separate records, with

- if relevant, one CRS record for reporting on amounts mobilised at the level of the guarantee fund's capitalisation (point a. above), using the methodology for shares in CIVs,
- One separate record for reporting on mobilisation by the guarantee fund being capitalised, i.e. at the level of the LFI (point b. above) and end-borrowers' equities (point c. above) using the rationale of both the guarantee and credit line methodologies (see example below).

The calculation for reporting on mobilisation through b. and c. is as follows:

<b>DFI1, DFI2</b> = total amounts mobilised by official institutions as part of the guarantee fund	<b>B</b> = Average end-borrowers' equity;
<b>CGF1, CGF2</b> = capitalisation by official institutions in the guarantee fund;	<b>LFI<sub>G</sub></b> = total LFI's sub-loans being guaranteed.

$$DFI_1 = \underbrace{\frac{CGF_1}{CGF_1 + CL_2}}_{\text{Attribution factor}} \times \underbrace{(LFI_G + B)}_{\text{Amounts mobilised at end-borrower level}}$$

Attribution factor
LFI's sub-loans being guaranteed
Amounts mobilised at end-borrower level

### Example and reporting instructions

A DFI1 has capitalised USD 10 million in a guarantee fund aiming at providing guarantees to a private LFI for the provision of loans to SMEs in developing countries. The guarantee fund has been set up with another DFI2, which has contributed to the fund for an amount of USD 25 million. No private investor co-invested in this fund.

For a given year (e.g. 2024), the LFI has extended loans to SMEs, of which USD 5 million covered by the guarantee fund. The LFI sub-loans contracts also require additional investment by the end-borrowers in the form of equity. The DFIs does not have information on the average end-borrowers' equity investment, but historical (or estimated) data shows that the minimum own-equity ratio of end-borrowers corresponds to 20% of the loan.

Reporters should first determine the following parameter:

- **Average end-borrower equity = USD 1 Million**  $= (5 \times 20\%)$

The measurement of private finance mobilised through such a scheme requires the combination of the guarantee and credit line logics to capture mobilisation at both the level of the LFI (face value of loans extended, in line with the Guarantees methodology) and <sup>29</sup>end-borrower equities (required by the LFI).

The leveraging mechanism to be reported is "6 = guarantees", but accompanied with a note to refer to this specific case: "Calculation according to guidance in Case 2 of the Handbook on mobilisation".

$$DFI_1 = \text{USD 1.714 Million} = \frac{10}{10+25} * (\text{USD 5} + \text{USD 1})$$

$$DFI_2 = \text{USD 4.285 Million} = \frac{25}{10+25} * (\text{USD 5} + \text{USD 1})$$

<sup>29</sup> In this case and for reporting purposes, the revolving factor as in the credit line methodology is equal to 1 as it does not apply in this scheme (see Reporting Instructions in Table 28).

## Reporting Instructions

**Table 28. Reporting on MPF under a credit guarantee fund scheme**

Specific CRS data items*	DFI1	DFI2
9 – Channel of delivery name (12. Channel of delivery name)	Credit Guarantee Fund name	Credit Guarantee Fund name
13 – Type of finance (15 – financial instrument)	520 (Shares in CIV)	520 (Shares in CIV)
34 – Type of blended finance (16 - Financing Arrangement)	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 - Leveraging mechanism and role/position (26 - Leveraging mechanism)	6=guarantee	6=guarantee
53 – Amounts mobilised from the private sector (23 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector)	1 714	4 285
54 – Origins of funds mobilized (27 - Origin of funds mobilized)	2=Recipient country	2=Recipient country
<b>Supplementary data – ‘Mobilisation spreadsheet’</b>		
Amount invested by your institution	10 000	25 000
Total official investment	35 000	35 000
Private investment before attribution*	6 000 (=5 000 + 1 000)	6 000 (=5 000 + 1 000)
Revolving factor		
End-borrowers’ equity		
Notes	“Calculation according to guidance in Case 2 of the Handbook on mobilisation”	“Calculation according to guidance in Case 2 of the Handbook on mobilisation”

Note: \*The private finance mobilisation before attribution under this scheme is equal to the sum of the face value of the loans extended by the LFI (and benefitting from the guarantee) and the estimated end borrowers’ equities.